

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 689.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE.
(Stamped Edition, 5s.)

For the convenience of Subscribers in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazine. Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than 3 months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenæum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring postage to be paid in London, 25 fr. or 12 s. the year. To other countries, the postage in addition.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Mr. G. B. MOORE'S Classes for Instruction in Geometrical and Isometrical Projection, including the Delineation of Shadows applicable to ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, and MACHINERY; ARCHITECTURE, PERSPECTIVE, LANDSCAPE, and the FIGURE, illustrated by Outline or Form, Light, Shade, and Colour, will be as follows:
1st Course, from 5th January to Easter; 2nd, from Easter to the end of June, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 11 o'clock. An Evening Class will be formed if a sufficient number of Students present themselves.—Fee for each Course, P. F. MEKLET, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.
Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M. Professor of Latin, University College.
HENRY MALDEN, A.M. Prof. of Greek, University College. The School will RE-OPEN, for the next Term, on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1841. The Year is divided into three Terms. Fee for each Term, 5s. The hours of attendance are from quarter past Nine to three, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The subjects taught, without extra charge, are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most familiar objects, Natural and Artificial, the Elements of Latin, Greek, and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History, Geography (both Physical and Political), Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Drawing. It is in contemplation to form a Class for Instruction in the Hebrew Language, by Professor Hurwitz, at an extra fee of 12 s. 6d. for every term.
Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
J. B. The following Assistant Masters: Philosophy and Drawing, Mr. Hardy, 35, Camden-street, Camden-town; Mr. Haselwood, 20, Upper Gower-street; and Mr. Behan, 11, Euston-square.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING, AND ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT.
The Classes for this Department will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next.
MATHEMATICS.—Professor Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND MECHANICS.—Professor Rev. H. Mosely, M.A.
CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.—Professor Daniel, F.R.S.
EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S.
GEOLOGY.—Professor D. T. Ansted, M.A.
ARTS OF CONSTRUCTION.—Professor William Hosking, Esq.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, &c.—T. Bradley, Esq.
MANUFACTURING, ART, and MACHINERY.—E. Cowper, Esq.
MINERALOGY, &c.—J. Tennant, Esq. F.G.S.
PRACTICAL SURVEYING.—H. J. Castle, Esq.
The JUNIOR CLASS for Pupils not under the age of 14 years will be re-opened on the same day.
Particulars may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.
December, 1840. J. LONSDALE, Principal.

AMERICA.—MR. BUCKINGHAM'S NEW COURSE
OF LECTURES ON AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.
will be given at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on FRIDAY, January 15, and succeeding Fridays. At the City of London LITERARY INSTITUTION, 15, Abchurch-lane, on MONDAY, January 18, and succeeding Mondays at 8 o'clock in the Evening.—Tickets to the Course of Six Lectures, 10s. Family of three, 25s. Single Lectures, 2s. To be had of Mr. Smallwood, 10, Old Bond-street; Mr. Joseph Thomas, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill; and at the Institution. As the number of Tickets will be limited, early application will be necessary to secure a supply.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.
MR. BUCKINGHAM (late M.P. for Sheffield), having returned from his Transatlantic Tour, will deliver a Course of SIX LECTURES at the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, No. 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, descriptive of the Northern Atlantic States of America, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, of their chief Cities, Political Institutions, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Resources, and Manners and Customs of their Inhabitants. The Course will commence on FRIDAY, the 15th of January, at half-past 8 o'clock, and be continued on five succeeding Fridays at the same hour.—Tickets for the Course 10s. each; or a Family Ticket for three, 25s. Single Evenings, 2s. each.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Smallwood, 17, Old Bond-street; Mr. Calder, 190, Oxford-street; at Messrs. Duff & Henderson, 65, Oxford-street; and at the Secretary, at the Institution.

EDUCATION.—HACKNEY ROAD, 5, St. Matthew's Place.—MR. J. STANSBURY, A.M. RECEIVES
YOUNG GENTLEMEN TO BOARD AND EDUCATE at 24 Guineas per Annum.—Greek, Latin, French, Book-keeping, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Gymnastics, by well-qualified Assistants. Domestic arrangements carefully attended to. The Vacation closes on the 11th of January.

CLAREMONT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR YOUNG LADIES, EAST END, PECKHAM, RE-OPENS on the 11th instant.
The Proprietress has at present THREE VACANCIES, and feels she can offer superior advantages to Children placed under her care, in combining the attention of a mother and comforts of a home with a well-regulated system of instruction, and the superintendence of excellent Masters, on very moderate terms. Highly respectable references can be given, and Prospectuses may be obtained at Mr. Allman's, Bookseller, Holborn, and Mr. Regent-street.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, GROVE HOUSE, BROMPTON, MIDDLESEX, conducted by Mrs. W.M. WARNE.—At this establishment, in the most healthy part of Brompton, TWELVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from the ages of 4 to 10 years, are received to BOARD AND EDUCATE. A large garden is attached to the house, which is spacious, and replete with every comfort.—Terms, commencing from the time of entrance, 24 to 30 guineas per annum, varying according to age. RE-OPENS on Monday, the 12th of January.

BELLE VUE HOUSE, ALFRED HILL, BRISTOL.—MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that the present VACATION will TERMINATE on MONDAY, January 13, 1841.

SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN, MERCHANTS, &c.—A few VACANCIES occur in a School of the highest respectability for Pupils above ten years of age. As the advantages to youth requiring a cultivated education will be great, it is requested that no notice be taken of this advertisement by any Parent or Guardian to whom the Terms (50 guineas inclusive) may be matter of consideration. The situation is easy of access, at a short distance from Town, and very healthy.—For a Prospectus, &c. direct (pre-paid) to E. Messrs. Newton & Berry, Chancery-lane.

EDUCATION.—ADDISCOMBE ROAD ACADEMY, CROYDON, Surrey, conducted by JOHN ARTHUR EMBERSON, RE-OPENS on MONDAY, January 13th.
Reference may be made to the following Gentlemen:—F. W. Pott, Esq. Doctors' Commons; J. Parkinson, Esq. 36, Sackville-street; Wm. Gool, Esq. 35, Conduit-street; Dr. Cullen, 3, Southwick-street, Hyde Park-square; E. Dollman, Esq. Lewisham, Kent; and Mr. Edlin, 27, New Bond-street, on application to whom, Cards of Terms, &c. may be had.
Croydon, Jan. 3, 1841.

STUBBINGTON HOUSE, near TITCHFIELD, HANTS.—The Rev. W. FOSTER, A.M., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, having resigned the Head Mastership of St. Paul's School, Southgate, purposes RECEIVING PUPILS, after the Christmas Vacation, at Stubbington House, Hants.
Mr. F. speaks with perfect confidence to the great experience he has gained during the fifteen years he has been Head Master of St. Paul's, the high character that School has maintained, and the distinguished success of his Pupils at both the Universities. Stubbington House is most advantageously and delightfully situated, being quite in the country, and within a mile of the sea: it is 5 miles from Gosport, 11 from Southampton, 3 from Titchfield, and 2 from the Railway Station at Fareham.
For terms, &c. apply to the Rev. W. Foster, Stubbington House, near Titchfield.

EDUCATION.—HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMP.
STEAD.—A Lady residing in the above delightful situation, and who has completed the education of daughters of clerical and gentlemen of rank on the Continent, has VACANCIES for a FEW YOUNG LADIES. Masters of eminence are engaged for their advancement in every branch of a solid and useful education. All graceful and elegant accomplishments will appropriately follow the routine of study. An opportunity rarely occurs where there are such facilities for the happiness and improvement of young Ladies as the present; they will receive maternal care, and in every respect they will be considered as members of the family. Gentlemen and women of plain and daughters or wards under the immediate surveillance of a lady, where every advantage of education will be bestowed on them, free from the formality and the mixture too often attending schools, will find every satisfaction in the proposed plan of education. As the cultivation of religious feelings is a matter of primary consideration, all instruction will be based on strictly Christian principles. References as to the lady's family, connections, and capabilities, will be abundantly afforded.—For particulars apply (post paid) to Mrs. E. G. Charing-cross.

EDUCATION.—AT HYDE SIDE HOUSE,
between Edmontham and Winchmore Hill, in an airy, healthy situation, with extensive grounds for amusement and exercise, YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be received, at all seasons, and in all respects, comfortably boarded at 30 guineas per annum.

The Proprietor of this Establishment courts the attention of Parents, who, in addition to a desire of having their children liberally and usefully educated, are anxious for their mental purity and personal comfort. As a detail of his system cannot be given in an advertising notice, he is satisfied with stating that "his principal aim being to awaken and exercise the powers of the mind, he makes memory subservient to judgment, and employs very little rote learning; that, thinking no feeling more destructive of humanity than the inferiority of intellect, he is of self-respect, he never degrades the mind or lowers the spirit by the infliction of corporal punishment; and that his number, limited to thirty-six, whilst allowing a sufficient scope for the action of generous emulation, affords him an opportunity of obtaining that perfect knowledge of the characters and dispositions of his Pupils so essential to the Educator's plan of education.
For further particulars and cards of terms, apply to Mr. Capes, Bookseller, Paternoster-row.
Unexceptionable references will be given if required.

LADIES' SCHOOL, CLAPTON.—MRS. LALOR
and Miss BANKS beg to submit the following statement of the objects aimed at in their plans of education.
The first is the formation of a good character by a system of treatment addressed to the reason and the higher feelings, in which it is attempted to combine the regularity of a school with the affections and sympathies of a family. The growth of moral habits is promoted by leading pupils to reflect on the right and wrong of the questions to which the events of their daily life give rise, and by adapting motives of action to the peculiarities of individual character. In addition to religious instruction, strictly so called, a religious character is given as far as possible to other studies, by turning attention to the proofs of the Divine wisdom and goodness which they furnish.
In intellectual education, the aim is to unfold the faculties of observation, reasoning, taste, &c. and the acquisition of knowledge is made subservient to this end. With the same view, a gradual method of development, combining without the stimulus of competition, is preferred to any more striking but less safe process. The mode of teaching by real objects is adopted, and such other modern improvements as have been tested by experience. The course of instruction embraces the usual subjects. The accomplishments which impart so much grace and enjoyment to social life are assiduously cultivated, but are not permitted to absorb attention to the exclusion of more solid attainments.
Unremitting care is bestowed upon all that concerns the health of the pupils, and every exertion is made to give strength and gracefulness, and to preserve the form from distortion, are adapted to the age and constitution of each.
Terms, exclusive of Masters'—50 guineas per annum.
Pupils above 14 years of age 40 do. do.
Pupils under the age of 14 30 do. do.
The number is limited to Eighteen.
5, Clapton Square, Jan.

PECKHAM SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on the 15th of JANUARY, 1841.—Every facility is afforded for the healthful accommodation and exercise. Daily attention is paid to Religious Instruction, Scriptural History, and Divinity; so that corporal punishment or severity of any kind is totally obviated.

The Principal has been engaged in instruction upwards of 20 years, has had the advantage of a collegiate education, and speaks fluently several European languages.
The domestic arrangements have ever met with approval; and the distinction that has attended the gentlemen educated at this School, is a sure guarantee for success in the prosecution of studies for academical, professional, or mercantile pursuits. French is constantly spoken, and the Pupils have access to a carefully-selected library.—Prospectuses at Messrs. Bowdery and Kerby's, 150, Oxford-street; of Messrs. Hells and Fletcher, 17, Cornhill; or address to the Principal of Peckham School, Peckham, Surrey.

A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, near
London, wishes to meet with an intelligent, well-educated YOUTH as APPRENTICE. One having a taste for Chemical and Mechanical pursuits would be preferred. A premium will be required.—Address L. M. N., Mr. Mann's, Bookseller, Cornhill (pre-paid).

Sales by Auction.
SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.
By Messrs. SOUTHGATE & SON, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY, January 13, and three following days, the entire of the Valuable Stock, Stereotype Plates, Woodcuts, and Copyright of

THE GENUINE STOCK OF MR. S. HOLLYER, comprising a Valuable Collection of COPPER and STEEL PLATES, Lithographic Stones, &c., after the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Masters, by the most esteemed Modern Engravers, together with many Thousands of Engravings, &c.
May be viewed, and Catalogues had.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE & SON respectfully announce that they have received instructions to submit to public competition, the Entire of the Valuable Stock, Stereotype Plates, Woodcuts, and Copyright of

THE MIRROR of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction in 31 volumes; together with the Entire of the Stereotype, Steel and Copper Plates, and the Wood Blocks of the highly-popular and well-selected Works, known as LIMP-BIRD'S BRITISH NOVELISTS, the whole presenting an excellent opportunity for the profitable investment of capital. Liberal terms of credit will be offered.
* * * Liberal accommodation offered on property; and large or small Collections of Books, Prints, &c., promptly disposed of by Public Competition.

MODERN ENGRAVINGS.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, January 12, at 1 o'clock precisely.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of chiefly MODERN ENGRAVINGS in the FORTFOLIO, comprising the Works of the most eminent modern Engravers of the Italian, German, French, and English School, including many Proofs; also some Books of Prints and Modern Drawings. May be viewed the day preceding, and Catalogues had.

COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT ENGRAVINGS, THE PROPERTY OF A COLLECTOR, deceased, brought from his Seat in Hampshire, and consisting of numerous copies of the early Engravers of the Italian, German, Dutch, and French schools, including rare specimens of Marc Antonio, Bonasone, Albert Durer, Claude, Rudolphe, P. Potter, De Hensch, Swanevelt, die old original Drawings by Raffaele, de Vinci, Raphael, Julio Romano, Albert Durer, Giulio del Verdel, &c., Books of Prints, Piranesi, Bartoli, Logan's Oxford and Cambridge, &c.
May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

LIBRARY OF A GENTLEMAN, DECEASED.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, January 20, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE LIBRARY OF A GENTLEMAN, deceased, and removed from Tottenham; comprising Macklin's Bible, Bowyer's History of England, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Froissart's Chronicles, by Jolmes, and the Standard Works in English Literature.
May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE HENRY WYATT, ESQ.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, January 30, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THIRTY-TWO PICTURES, the finished
WORKS OF that elegant Artist, HENRY WYATT, Esq., deceased. They comprise Fancy and Historical Subjects, Landscapes, and Views, and some admirable copies from Italian Masters, and from Van Dyck, Rembrandt, and Gainsborough.
May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

PRINTS OF MRS. LATTIN, OF BATH.
By Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, at their Great Room, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, February 1, at 1 o'clock precisely.

THE VERY SELECT AND VALUABLE
COLLECTION OF ANCIENT ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS, the Property of Mrs. LATTIN, of Bath, collected as examples of the talents of the most distinguished of the different Schools of Europe, and embracing valuable and beautiful specimens of the works of Marc Antonio, Bonasone, the master of the year 1466, Martin Schongauer, Albert Durer, L. van Leyden, Rembrandt, Claude, C. Vischer, Berghem, Nanteuil, Masson, Elieulck, Polveret, &c.; fine productions of the most distinguished modern Engravers, Woollett, Strickland, (including some extremely rare proofs), Wille, Desnoyers, E. Morgan, &c.
May be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had.

TO ADVERTISERS and OTHERS.—Just published, price 4d., S. DEACON'S NEW LIST of all the NEWSPAPERS in the UNITED KINGDOM, with days of publication, &c., 3, Walbrook, City (first floor), where Advertisements are received for every London and Provincial Newspaper.

C. and H. SENIOR'S ROYAL FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY. 49, Pall Mall, London, exclusively devoted to Foreign Literature.—Subscribers in Town, and in all parts of the United Kingdom, supplied with the Standard Works in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages, as well as the most important New Works immediately on their appearance, the facilities now offered being upon a scale hitherto unequalled in Foreign Literature. Prospectuses and terms, together with a Supplement of Books added to the Library within the last few months, will be forwarded on application by post. The Catalogue of upwards of 20,000 volumes, price 3s., can be procured, by order, of all Booksellers in Town and Country. Book Clubs, requiring a supply of Foreign Books, treated with on liberal terms.—C. & H. SENIOR, 49, Pall Mall.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—London Office, 38, Old Broad-street. 500,000. Capital, paid up. Directors.—George Fife Angus, Esq. Benjamin E. Lindo, Esq. Robert Brooks, Esq. Charles Edward Manders, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Christopher Lawson, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Thomas Sande, Esq. Robert Gardner, Esq., Manchester. James Huckle, Esq. John Gore, Esq. James Russell Todd, Esq. Trustees.—George Carr Glyn, Esq. John Gore, Esq. James John Cummins, Esq. Bankers.—Messrs. Glyn, Messrs. Glyn & Co. Secretaries.—Samuel Jackson, Esq. Colonial Inspectors.—John Cunningham MacLaren, Esq. The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit, which are not transferable, for sums not exceeding 500l.; or bills at 30 days' sight, for larger amounts, on their Branches at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Campbell Town, and Melbourne, Port Philip, with an addition of 5 per cent. on the sum deposited. Letters of credit and bills at 30 days' sight on their branch in New Zealand at par. They also negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, and transact all other monetary business on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. By order of the Board. SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, and PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE. 50, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Established 1826.—Capital, a Million sterling and upwards. President.—The Right Hon. EARL GREY. Trustees and Directors.—His Grace the Duke of Rutland. Sir Richard King, Bart. The Marquis of Northampton. G. E. Welby, Esq. M.P. The Right Hon. Lord King. George Pryme, Esq. M.P. The Rt. Hon. Lord Northwick. J. E. Conant, Esq. Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. Barber Beaumont, Esq. F.A.S. Sir John Osborn, Bart. Sir Frederick A. Roe, Bart. The COUNTY is the only Fire Office which has constantly made returns to its Members, and for a long series of years. These returns have varied from 10 to 35 per cent., and have amounted to upwards of 100,000l. In the Life Office, nearly the whole of the profits are divided among the parties insured. Their effect may be judged of from a Policy taken out by His late Majesty on his own life for 3,000l., which additions increased to 3,265l. Upwards of Thirty Insurance Offices having broken up within a few years, and about fifty new ones having been projected within the last two or three years, it may be necessary to observe, that all the substantial advantages, promised by such new Offices have been long realized under the plans and management of the Provident Life Office. J. A. BEAUMONT, Sec.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 146, will be published next week.

Contents.
1. Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War.
2. Dr. Waagen's Life and Genius of Rubens.
3. Wrongs and Claims of Indian Commerce.
4. Lockhart's Historical and Romantic Ballads of Spain: with Illustrations.
5. Parliamentary Inquiry on the Customs' Duties—Effects of the Protective System.
6. Expedition to the Niger—Civilization of Africa.
7. Financial State of the Public Roads.
8. Leigh Hunt's Comic Dramatists—Wycherley, Congreve, &c.
9. France and the East.
London: Longman, Orme, & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XXII.

Contents.
1. Poland—her National Dynasty.
2. Hallam's Introduction to the Literature of Europe.
3. The Education Question—Special Religious Instruction.
4. Prussia—her Manufacturing Prospects.
5. The Odes of Pindar.
6. The Court and Government of Russia.
7. Historical Publications of Italy.
8. The Porte and the Pasha—Foreign Policy of England.
London: R. J. E. Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; Dublin, J. Cumming.

Just published, price 6s.
THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 52.

Contents.
1. Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense.
2. Songs of the Ukraine.
3. Copyright in Italy.
4. Engraving—Ancient and Modern.
5. Fiedler's Journey through Greece.
6. Prince Puckler Muskau—The South-Eastern Picture Gallery.
7. Liberia in Africa.
8. Hoeckh—Archives of the Athenian Navy.
9. The Syrian Question—France and England.
10. Music Abroad and at Home.
11. Miscellaneous Literary Notices.
12. List of New Publications on the Continent, &c.
London: Black & Armstrong, Foreign Booksellers to Her Majesty, to the Queen Dowager, and to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 8, Wellington-street North, Strand.

Price One Shilling.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for JANUARY (the commencement of a volume), contains—France and England; The Palmerston Policy—Man and his Missus, versus Woman and her Master.—NEW NOVELS: Miss Martineau's, 'The Hour and the Man'; Mr. Quillinan's, 'The Conspirators'; Memoirs of J. J. Jerom, Esq., Esq., by Dr. Bowring; Part VIII., Reminiscences of Bowood (Lord Shelburne's), its Innates and Visitors—Biographical Sketch of Beethoven, from recent sources—Violet Hamilton, or the Talented Family; Chaps. XV. and XVI.—Looking in and Looking out; by a Templar (the Clubs of the West; Trading Politicians)—Poetry—Literary Register—Political Register.
William Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

Albemarle-street, 1841.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY.

1.
A HISTORY OF INDIA.
By the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.
The HINDOO and MAHOMEDAN PERIODS. 2 vols. 8vo.

2.
LOCKHART'S ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS.
HISTORICAL and ROMANTIC. A New Edition, revised, with New and Original Illustrations. 4to.

3.
A JOURNAL OF A SECOND EXCURSION IN ASIA MINOR.
By CHARLES FELLOWS, Esq.
With Plates, Maps, and Woodcuts. Imperial 8vo.

4.
THE RELIGION, AGRICULTURE, &c. of the ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.
By Sir GARDNER WILKINSON. 2 vols. 8vo.

5.
SIR JAMES CLARKE ON CLIMATE, as a PREVENTIVE and CURE OF DISEASE.
With an Account of the best Climates in England and South of Europe. Third Edition, revised. Post 8vo.

6.
LIEUTENANT WOOD'S JOURNEY to the SOURCE of the RIVER OXUS. 8vo.

7.
MOORCROFT and TREBECK'S TRAVELS in PESHAWAR, CABOOL, and BOKHARA. 2 vols. 8vo.

8.
COMPANION to the PRINCIPAL PUBLIC and PRIVATE GALLERIES of ART in and near LONDON.
By Mrs. JAMESON. Post 8vo.

9.
POPULAR HISTORY OF PAINTING.
From the German of KUGLER. By A LADY. Edited, with Notes, by CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, R.A. Post 8vo.

10.
THE BOOK OF THE CHURCH.
By ROBERT SOUTHHEY, L.L.D. Fifth Edition, with the Insertion of all the Authorities. 8vo.

11.
SELECTED BEAUTIES of the BRITISH POETS, with Biographical Notices.
By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.
New Edition. Royal 8vo.

12.
BUBBLES from the BRUNNEN of NASSAU.
By an OLD MAN. Sixth Edition, beautifully printed in 16mo.

13.
MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the JAPANESE.
Described from recent Dutch Visitors. Post 8vo.

14.
MARTYRS OF SCIENCE;
Or, the LIVES of GALILEO, TYCHO BRAHE, and KEPLER.
By Sir DAVID BREWSTER. 12mo.

15.
BISHOP HEBER'S POETICAL WORKS.
First Complete Edition. Fcap. 8vo.

16.
SENTENCES from the PROVERBS and BOOK of ECCLESIASTES, in English, French, Italian, and German, intended for Young Persons.
By A LADY. 16mo.

17.
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS in GARDENING for LADIES.
By Mrs. LOUDON.
A New, Improved, and Cheaper Edition. Fcap. 8vo.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

FOR INVALIDS and TOURISTS.
Just ready, in 1 vol. with numerous Illustrations.
THE SPAS of ENGLAND.
By Dr. GRANVILLE.

Author of 'The Spas of Germany,' 'St. Petersburg,' &c. Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.
This day is published, price 2s. each, Part II. and III. of **SHAKESPEARE'S LIBRARY.**
A Collection of the Romances, Tales, and Histories used by Shakespeare as the foundation of his Dramas, now first collected, and accurately reprinted from the early editions; with Introductory Notices. By J. P. COLLIER, Esq.
T. Rodd, 2, Great Newport-street.
The present parts contain Lodge's Rosalind, the story in which is founded 'As You Like It.'

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. with numerous Engravings on Wood,
POPULAR TRADITIONS of ENGLAND.
By JOHN ROBY, Esq. M.R.S.L. &c.

Principal Contents:
The Goblin Builders. Siege of Lathom. Windsor Castle. The Lilies. The Duke of Dun. The Prior of Barrough. The Black Knight of Ashton. The Grey Man of the Wood. The Secret Mine. The Peelf of Fouldry. The Abbot of Whalley. George Marsh, the Martyr. Dr. Dee, the Astrologer. The Earl of Tyrone. The Lancashire Witches. Hoghton Tower.
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. COLBURN HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—

I.
GREVILLE; OR, A SEASON in PARIS. By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.

II.
THE SPORTSMAN in FRANCE: comprising RABBIT SHOOTING in PICARDY and NORMANDY, and Shooting in Lower Brittany. By FREDERIC TOLPREE, Esq. 2 vols. small 8vo. with Illustrations.

III.
PETER PRIGGINS, THE COLLEGE SCOUT. Edited by THEODORE HOOK, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. with numerous Engravings by Phiz.

IV.
THE NAVAL SURGEON. By the Author of 'Cavalry,' 'The Flying Dutchman,' &c. 3 vols.

V.
THE BOOK WITHOUT A NAME. By Sir CHARLES and LADY MORGAN. 2 vols. post 8vo.

VI.
THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF GEORGE IV. By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY. 3 vols. small 8vo.

VII.
THE FIRST VOLUME of the NEW and REVISED EDITION, with numerous Additions, of AGNES STURGE LAND'S 'LIVES OF THE QUEENS of ENGLAND.' Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough-street.

MR. BENTLEY HAS JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS:—

I.
MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS, Late Governor-General of India. Including his JOURNALS and LETTERS, now first published from the Originals in possession of the Family. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, Author of 'The Life of Sir Thomas Munro,' 'Traditions of Chelsea College,' &c. In 2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits from Original Pictures.

II.
MERCEDES OF CASTILE; A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF COLUMBUS. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq. Author of 'The Red Rover,' 'The Pathfinder,' &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

"From the first page to the last the interest never flags. The work will increase Mr. Cooper's celebrity."—Morning Chronicle.

III.
THE LIFE, JOURNALS, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL PEPPYS, ESQ. F.R.S. Secretary to the Admiralty in the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. Including a NARRATIVE of HIS VOYAGE to TANGIER. JOHN ALLEN, of 15, RESIDENCE THERE, &c.

The whole now first published from the Originals. In 2 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait from an original Picture. "Full of interest, and well deserving of attention."—Times.

IV.
TIPPOO SULTAN: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE. By CAPTAIN MEADOWS TAYLOR, Of the Service of his Highness the Nizam. Author of 'Confessions of a Thug,' &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

NEW WORKS JUST READY.

I.
MEMOIRS OF THE COLMAN FAMILY. By R. B. PEAKE, Esq. Including their Correspondence with the most Distinguished Personages of their Time. In 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits.

II.
THE SCHOOL FELLOWS; OR, A BY-WAY TO FAME. By RICHARD JOHNS, Esq. Author of 'Legend and Romance, African and European.' In 3 vols. post 8vo.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

[JAN. 9
s.
tions,
A N D
s.
burgh; &c.
th-street.
and III. of
R A B Y.
Historians used
now first con-
ditions; with
the story in
numerous
L A N D.
n.
n.
Well, Martin More
Chig.
Hand,
r, the Ham-
gem: or, the
the Specta
gh-street.
reet, Jan. 9.
BLISHED
S. By Min.
ising RAM,
and Row
FREY, &c.
E SCOTT,
st avo. with
of 'Cave-
By 81A
GE IV.
REVISED
S STREET.
th-street.
on, 9, 10, 11,
BLISHED
NGS,
nt published
ily.
ditions of
Pictures.
L E;
BUS.
' &c.
flags. Tho
ng Chalm-
N DENCE
s II., and
ANGIER,
, &c.
pals.
Picture.
-Tome.
N;
nt avo.
LY.
ingulshed
S;
ropean.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

REVIEWS

Patchwork. By Captain Basil Hall. 3 vols. Moxon.

Captain Basil Hall is too well known to render any detailed remarks on his authorship either necessary or desirable. As for the work before us, it is, what its title announces, a collection of unconnected pages taken from the diaries of the author's travels by land and by water;—a patchwork of fragments put together without even a pretence to symmetry or design.

This is a fashionable form of publication, and it is not without its utility at a time when society is in too rapid movement for continuous thought. The old proverb, that he who runs may read, is scarcely now applicable to the life of an Englishman; for we run so much and so fast that scholarship is almost out of the question; and to pick up a word here and there, *en passant*, is as much as the most industrious can manage. A great deal of the ground gone over by Captain Hall has become (since his Diary was written) familiar to the British traveller,—and who has not travelled? It cannot even be said, that there is much novelty in his views; and there is certainly more scientific observation than will be welcome to that very superficial personage, the general reader. Yet with all this,—such is the influence of a sound, cheerful, and healthy tone of feeling on style and manner,—that we are carried through his driest geology, and his most elaborate speculations in all sorts of natural science, by the buoyancy and freshness of his writing, with more elasticity than by the lightest of the light fictitious narratives, which are written expressly to amuse. The truth is, and every day renders it evident, that fact is infinitely more varied and exciting than fiction; and we accompany our traveller, even through macadamized Switzerland, with its wonders as threadbare as those of the Palais Royal, with a pleased alacrity, as if we had never peeped at a glacier or trembled before the face of an avalanche. The first volume is dedicated almost exclusively to Swiss scenery and the natural philosophy of its singular phenomena. The second and third volumes are of a more miscellaneous character, and treat of Paris, of the south of Italy, and of Sicily.

In our extracts, we shall endeavour to select what is most amusing, and, at the same time, most illustrative of the author's peculiarities of thought and expression.

The work may be said to open with a description of the bursting of the pent-up waters of the Dranse, and of the deplorable catastrophe which thereupon ensued. The particulars have been a hundred times recorded, but never more truly or pleasantly:—

"I shall never forget the scene of desolation caused by the great debacle at Martigny. More than two-and-twenty years have elapsed since I looked over the melancholy waste,—and though I have become tolerably familiar with the operation of seas and floods in other regions in the interval, I must own that it was only in an Alpine valley that I ever witnessed the full power of moving water, and thence learned duly to respect it as an agent in the geological history of the earth's surface. * * The Val de Bagnes is a steep, narrow, rugged, valley, or more properly rocky glen, running for about thirty or forty miles in a direction nearly east and west among those mountains lying on the south side of the Valais, and forming a part of the great Alpine ridge which divides Switzerland from Piedmont. This ridge is elevated to that height which secures for it a coating of eternal snow, and consequently it sends down on all sides, wherever the slope and form of the ground are suitable, those well-known huge frozen masses called glaciers. * * Near a place called St. Branchier

the Val de Bagnes takes a rectangular turn, and after passing in its new course for two or three miles amongst the hills, opens into the great valley of the Rhone at Martigny. The river Dranse, which has its origin in the two glaciers of Chermontane and Mont Durand, lying at the very top of the glen, flows along the Val de Bagnes till at Martigny it meets the Rhone, of which it is one of the principal feeders. The banks of this river, or, to speak more properly, of this mountain torrent, are at most places precipitous. But the ground, occasionally becoming less steep, admits of the formation of soil, and this even if it be too steep for the purposes of agriculture is richly clad with the larch, a tree which loves to root itself in such commanding positions. * * Thus, wherever it is possible for the foot of a man to plant itself, little villages start up, enriched by gardens, and decked by the church steeple, which never fails to meet the eye in a Swiss community, however small, or however poor, or, I may add, however exposed it may occasionally be to the ravages of such a debacle as swept out the poor valley of the Dranse, in 1818.

* * For several years previous to the time I am speaking of (1818), the Dranse had been occasionally, but not seriously, obstructed by blocks of ice and avalanches of snow from the slowly-advancing glacier. These, in process of time, became so frequent and so extensive, that they began to resist the melting power of the summer; and eventually the glacier itself, having joined company with the enormous pile of fragments it had sent before it, pushed itself directly across the narrow valley, so as to rest its snout or base on the foot of the opposite mountain, called Mauvoisin, on the left bank of the Dranse, while its upper part lay several hundred feet above the bed of the stream, on the other side. * * This was the state of affairs in April, 1818, and there would have been no harm in it had the barrier been of rocky materials, as frequently happens in the Alpine valleys. * * As it was, the danger became greater and greater every moment; and the experienced Swiss, now fully awakened to their danger, saw that unless they adopted some very prompt and energetic measures, the weight of the accumulated waters would, ere long, become too great for the strength of the dam of ice, and the whole reservoir would be dashed at once down the ravine, to the destruction of all the villages, fields, bridges, and mills. * * An able engineer, of the name of Venetz, who lived in the Valais, not far from Martigny, at once perceived that although the evil might not, perhaps, be entirely averted, it might be essentially lessened. He saw clearly that it was impossible to diminish the present magnitude of the lake formed by the glacier of Getroz, but he thought it might be prevented from rising above a certain level, if a gallery, or tunnel, could be cut through the barrier of ice at such a height above the level of the lake as would enable the work to be finished before the water should rise to that point. This required not only a very nice calculation, but a degree of vigour and activity in the execution which it might be difficult to match in any other country. The drift or gallery which M. Venetz proposed to bore through the glacier, for the purpose of acting as a waste weir to the lake, was made to slope downwards, in such a way that when the water rose to its upper end it should flow so rapidly through that it might act like a saw, and by cutting down the ice of the glacier, permit the lake gradually to descend, till it was nearly emptied, and the mass of water be prevented from becoming an overmatch for the retaining wall of ice and snow, as it was certain to prove, sooner or later, if things were left alone."

This bold manœuvre so far succeeded, that, in the course of a few days, the depth of the lake was depressed forty-five feet; but, after the force of the water had eroded the whole of the ice, it attacked the soft and friable materials on which the barrier rested, making a passage for itself between the glacier and the rocky bed of the mountain. When the water rushed out through this outlet, the ice gave way with a tremendous crash, and the entire mass from above was precipitated into the valley beneath, carrying with it man and his works, and spreading ruin and desolation over the whole tract. The narrative thus goes on:—

"I arrived at Martigny on the 5th of August, just seven weeks after the catastrophe above described. Many of the houses had been swept away, and all the remaining habitations gave token of having been invaded by the flood, which, even at the lower extremity of the town, where the valley is widest, had risen to the height of ten feet, as we could remark by the traces left on the walls. Higher up the torrent had been much deeper; and the inhabitants pointed out to us the manner in which a considerable district of houses had been saved from destruction by the intervention of the village church, a compact stone building placed—perhaps not accidentally—with one of its corners directed towards the adjacent gorge, out of which the overcharged torrent of the Dranse burst with such violence on the 16th of June. Had the side or end of the church faced the stream, it is supposed that not only it must have given way, but, in its train, all that quarter of the village would have been overwhelmed. The strong nature of the angle of the church, however, seems to have divided the waters; and as the valley at this point begins to spread itself out, the stream readily obeyed the new direction given to it, and flowed to the right and left. With some difficulty we made our way into the church, which was nearly half full of sand, mud, and stones, brought there by the flood. The pulpit just peeped above the mass of rubbish, but the altar was no longer visible, being quite buried under the mud. This very substantial building, indeed, had acted its part so firmly in the hour of need, that the old man who acted as our guide patted the wall familiarly with his hand, saying, 'The church was, and is, after all, our chief reliance in the hour of danger!' something figurative, perhaps, mingling with the poetical sentiment. All the hedges, garden-walls, and other boundary lines and land-marks of every description, were of course obliterated, under one uniform mass of detritus which had levelled all distinctions in a truly sweeping and democratic confusion. In every house, without exception, there lay a stratum of alluvial matter several feet in thickness, so deposited that passages were obliged to be cut through it, along the streets, as we see ronds cut in the snow after a storm. On that side of every building which faced up the valley, and consequently against which the stream was directed, there had been collected a pile of large stones under all, then a layer of trees, with their tattered branches lying one way, and their roots the other. Next came a net-work of timber-beams of houses, broken doors, fragments of mill-wheels, shafts of carts, handles of ploughs, and all the wreck and ruin of the numerous villages which the debacle had first torn to pieces, and then swept down the valley in one undistinguishable mass. The lower part of the bark had been completely stripped off all the trees still standing, each one being charged on the side next the torrent with a singular accumulation of rubbish, consisting chiefly of uprooted trees, and those wooden portions of the buildings which were bolted together. I ought to mention, also, that from every house, and behind every tree, circumstanced as I have described, there extended down the valley a long tail or train of diluvial rubbish, deposited in the swirl, or, as a sailor would say, in the eddy, under the lee of these obstacles. All over the plain, large boulders or erratic blocks lay thickly strewn. * * No one, till he sees it, can form any just conception what the power of moving water is, especially when confined between two precipitous banks, accumulated to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and flowing along a bed of such steepness, that even in ordinary states of supply the stream acquires the character of a foaming torrent. * * I well remember, even at the distance of twenty-two years, the awe and wonder with which I looked at one of the masses of rock pointed out to me, which the stream in question had evidently projected fairly out of the gorge into the plain. It measured twenty-seven paces round, twelve feet in height, and twelve across in one direction, which I fixed upon as about the average. It was of a rude pyramidal shape. Further up the glen, I came to many rocks, which, though much larger than the one I mentioned, bore indubitable marks of having been in motion. * * Leaving, now, the field of mere narration of facts, I can find no adequate terms in which to describe the sort of hopeless feeling which filled our minds, as we viewed the total, and, as it seemed, irremediable

nature of the misfortune which had befallen the inhabitants of Martigny. We said to ourselves, that no time could ever restore their town to prosperity, or re-clothe their fields with verdure. Yet, only fifteen years afterwards, when I again visited this scene of utter, and, as it seemed, hopeless desolation, I could scarcely, by any effort of the imagination, recall the spot to my mind, or be persuaded that it really was the same ground I had seen laid waste. I knew very well, because I found it so set down in memorandums made on the spot, that a huge debacle, or mountain torrent, had burst over the hapless village, swept away all its herds and flocks, utterly destroyed its gardens and fields, drowned not a few of the inhabitants, and caused infinite distress; and I well remembered thinking it almost impossible that any length of time could effectually remove the traces of this gigantic misfortune. In spite of this prophecy, the only circumstance which I could now discover to mark the event of which I supposed the visible effects were to exist for ages, consisted in a black line painted on the wall of one of the hotels, at the height of ten feet from the ground, to point out to travellers that such was the limit to which the inundation had reached! The fields were all again matted thickly with verdure: the hedges and dividing walls appeared never to have been disturbed; flower-gardens and kitchen-gardens and grass-plots smiled on every side of the happy valley; apple-trees laden with fruit, and rows of tall poplars, marked out many lines of new and better roads than before, leading from new bridges which formerly had no existence! * * So many young trees had been planted, and so many new houses built, and such had been the regeneration of the cornfields, vineyards, and orchards, that it required the retrospective, theoretical, optics of a geologist to discover any symptoms of diluvian action at all. Indeed, I much question whether even a practised geologist, unless put upon his guard and his curiosity roused, would now be able to infer from the existing appearances, that such a catastrophe had occurred; and we certainly might defy him to affix a date thereto. * * When we consider how effectually the lapse of a very few years has thus destroyed all the palpable evidences of a phenomenon, which, though on a small scale, was of a most decided character,—we ought to recollect under what disadvantages a geologist must often come to the investigation of those still more extensive and infinitely more varied revolutions in the earth's surface which form the ordinary topics of inquiry in this interesting branch of philosophical inquiry."

A scene less in the gangway of ordinary travellers is the Pass of the Gemmi, which merits an extract:—

"Next morning at half-past five we commenced our preparations for ascending the pass of the Gemmi, unquestionably one of the most curious artificial roads in Switzerland. * * The fine weather, which had favoured us so much during our tour of Mont Blanc, seemed so completely gone that the people of the hotel endeavoured to dissuade us from attempting the Gemmi pass in such weather. But we were resolved to proceed, and away we went. Unfortunately for me, I could not walk a single step, having hurt my foot when scrambling the day before along the scene of the great debacle, extending from St. Branchier to Martigny. In this dilemma, the landlord declared that I might ride up the pass, and be carried down again in a chair on men's shoulders. I agreed to anything rather than miss the sight, and after a hearty breakfast proceeded. We soon reached the base of the mountain, but though the clouds cleared away from time to time, we could see nothing in the least degree like a pass or road of any kind. No valley or ravine appeared to afford an opening through the mountain, the face of which, on approaching still nearer, we discovered to be not merely steep but actually perpendicular, and in some places even overhanging, in cliffs of six and seven hundred feet high! At the foot of this sheer precipice there lay, as usual, in such places, a sloping *talus*, as it is called, of fragments of the rock detached from the upper strata. We had to make our way up this bank along a road much steeper than anything we had yet encountered. But this was nothing at all to what we came to on reaching the abrupt face of the

cliff, where, to our great surprise, we found the road—even now scarcely visible—actually cut into the perpendicular wall of the mountain, and leading by a series of zig-zags up to the very top. As these open galleries are excavated in the living rock only to the depth of five or six feet,—and as in many places no parapet has been left on the outer side, while the plane of the road, instead of sloping inwards, rather inclines outwards—it is not in the imagination to conceive anything more terrific. Even to a person on foot, it must require him to possess no small steadiness to retain his composure; but if mounted, he must have a head well practised in going aloft not to feel very uneasy. I found my early nautical habits barely sufficient to keep me from becoming giddy, as the mule—the perversest brute in Switzerland—insisted upon pacing along the outer edge of the precipice, instead of hugging the inner wall, as I wished it to do. In actual fear of my neck, I got off several times; but my foot had been so badly chafed in the Val de Bagnes, I could not get along, and was obliged to remount and take my chance, my only consolation being to recall as many stories as I could muster of the proverbial sure-footedness of the Swiss mules. We had ascended but a little way before we entered the clouds, which hung low on the mountains. But this obscurity—for we lost sight of the abyss below and the cliffs above—added considerably to the feeling of danger, to say nothing of the discomfort of a drizzling rain. By-and-by the rain became sleet, and before we reached the top it turned to snow. As the thermometer stood only a few degrees below the freezing point, the cold might have been tolerable had it been calm, but it blew so fiercely, that the chill pierced us to the very bone. This, no doubt, was partly owing to the actual severity of the weather, but partly to the contrast between the temperature we now experienced, and that in which we had been basking for the preceding fortnight. At the top of the mountain, all Nature lay before us, bare and bleak. The cold, black, dripping, unpicturesque rocks, showed themselves every now and then as the clouds flew past. Here and there the ground was dusted with the cutting snow, blown in our faces as we passed on to the gloomy lake of Daube, the waters of which—not less black than ink—lashed themselves into a dirty foam against the base of some dreary cliffs, of which the tops were covered with glaciers. It must certainly have been to some such hopeless spot as this, on the top of the Caucasus, that the magician in the Arabian Nights carried his victims; and right glad we were when our despotic guide, for once fairly beaten back, made the signal to put about. But if going up the Gemmi on the back of a mule be a nervous affair, the operation of coming down is so much worse, that to the last day of my life I shall remember the awkwardness of such a predicament. As I could not have walked ten paces to save my life, I was obliged to risk my neck by allowing myself to be perched in an arm-chair, and hoisted on the shoulders not of four but of two men, in a manner contrary to all the laws of stable equilibrium, for the soles of my feet came on a level with their necks. Nevertheless, though loaded with this ill-arranged top-weight, the fellows trudged down the path at a quick, careless, swinging sort of pace, keeping time to the 'Ranz des Vaches,' which one or other of the bearers sung all the way from the top to the bottom of the pass. * * The light-hearted peasants, singing and laughing as they trudged along, swung me round over their heads, as we turned the horrid corners, in such a manner as to show me the fearful abyss below, into which the least slip, or one false step, or the giving way of the slightest particle of the edge of the road, would have tumbled us all headlong! I had no time to study the picturesque of the prospect which gradually reopened upon us, in proportion as we left the dense clouds of the upper districts of this singular pass: indeed I could think of nothing but a most unfortunately ominous expression used by the landlord the evening before, when he and I were discussing together the various modes of making the excursion. As I could not walk, and still less relished the notion of being carried on men's shoulders, I had asked if I could not ride down as well as up the pass, for that nothing, it was said, could be more uncomfortable than being elevated to such an unsteady position in such a place. 'Il faut avouer,

monsieur,' said he, 'que cette manière de voyager n'est pas agréable—mais on y risque moins!' The words 'risque moins' rung in my ears: and as the implied insecurity of the expression stared me in the face at the terrible turnings of the road, I tried the experiment of shutting my eyes; but almost before I was aware of it, this made me so giddy and sea-sick, that I had nearly lost the equilibrium which my bearers were very urgent in requiring me to maintain, for my own safety as well as theirs, and I was obliged during the rest of the descent to face the peril as well as I might."

Although the author is manifestly addicted to the peculiar tenets of 'the serious' in religion, his seaman-like turn of mind preserves him from much of the cant incidental to that class of religionists; and even his political prejudices do not often mislead him into wrong judgments. The same influential good sense, the child of good feeling, breaks out in many wholesome directions spread up and down the volumes, by which future travellers will do well to profit: thus, we recommend to all whom it may concern, the opinions of a brave officer upon unnecessary demonstrations of courage, where the end does not justify the means:—

"I never allowed a sword or pistol, or any other kind of weapon, to be carried in my carriage. Even when I was not commander-in-chief of the party, on my first visit to Italy, I had influence enough to persuade my companions that it was by far the wisest plan to travel totally unarmed. In the first place, if a gentleman have arms in his hands, he feels called upon to use them if attacked, and whatever be the odds against him, he must fight it out as he best can. In war, the stake of honour is such a high one, that life or limb must count for nothing in the game. But in pleasure travelling, when the only consideration is that of a watch, or of a few ducats, it does seem immeasurably folly to incur not merely the risk, but almost the certainty of being wounded, if not killed, as poor Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were at Pastum, for making fight rather than give up their purses! The brigands of Italy, Spain, and other countries in which such lawless deeds are made a matter of business, can always ascertain, beforehand, at the inns where the travellers stop, what are the numbers and force of the party, and what the description of their weapons. With such exact information, they would be greater fools than we know them to be, if they failed to take local advantage of the strangers, and to attack them at such times and in such manner as to ensure them the victory. At best, what are we to gain in such a struggle? It is certainly very disagreeable to be robbed; but would it be a pleasant item in our diary to record that we had shot a Calabrian peasant? or even that we had wounded half-a-dozen of them in the scuffle? On the other hand, even if we escaped the terrible fate of the travellers above alluded to, the fact of our having beaten off the robbers and saved our ten or twenty scudi, and an old turnip of a watch, would scarcely make up for a shot through the arm, or mayhap through our nose, to say nothing of the arms and noses of the ladies of our party!"

When at Pisa, Captain Hall examined into that *rezata questio*, the origin of the divergence of the Leaning Tower from its perpendicular:—

"I established, completely to my own satisfaction, that it had been built from top to bottom, originally just as it now stands. My reasons for thinking as are, that the line of the tower, on that side towards which it leans, has not the same curvature as the line on the opposite, or what may be called the upper side. If the tower had been built upright, and then been made to incline over, I conceive that the line of the wall on that side towards which the inclination was given, would be, more or less, concave in that direction, owing to the nodding, or 'swagging over' of the top, by the simple action of gravity acting on a very tall mass of masonry, which is more or less elastic, when placed in a sloping position. But the contrary is the fact, for the line of wall on the side towards which the tower leans, is decidedly more convex than the opposite side. I have, therefore, no doubt whatever that the architect in raising his successive courses of stones gained, or stole a little, at

each layer overhanging, trying with We should least for again observe author's which he caused rare; little handled the eyes colours of we are be and deri from the Viewed a ture, the attention, touch on ginations, an intere moreover stored mi garity, n common inapproh profitable through

The Chron

By Joc

de Bro

wood,

Jocelyn

mundsbu

early age

1173.

world; a

circle we

the fate

exciting

John, he

save thro

had a sha

historical

from the

manners

sometime

nations

narrative

which ca

little rug

work mu

tract som

the twelv

amuse an

On the

was the

consequ

perly was

tendants

Before

dered by

the abbo

were too

named

blankets,

tuted for

was not a

poor to p

declared

he had

family du

would no

the mon

had a life

The e

vent int

chief po

should b

soning o

is curios

each layer, so as to render his work less and less overhanging as he went up; and thus, without betraying what he was about, really gained stability."

We shall here take leave of Captain Hall, at least for the present; but, in conclusion, must again observe on the great extent to which an author's individuality influences the theme of which he treats. We have in the subjects discussed in these volumes little that is new or rare; little, perhaps, that has not been as well handled by others; yet, in seeing them through the eyes of the Captain, and tinged with the colours of his peculiar intellectual constitution, we are beguiled of the weariness of repetition, and derive instruction as well as amusement from the recontact of old friends with new faces. Viewed also in relation to contemporary literature, the volumes derive an additional claim to attention, for their favourable contrast. They touch on realities, not on rapid and sickly imaginations. They have a purpose, and therefore an interest of their own; and the ideas are, moreover, the ideas of an intelligent and well-stored mind; a mind that never offends by vulgarity, moral obliquity, or, what is still more common and more provokingly offensive, moral inapprehensiveness. It is always pleasant and profitable to travel either through the world or through a book with a gentleman.

The Chronicles of the Monastery of St. Edmund.

By Jocelyn de Brakelond—[*Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda, &c.*] Edited by J. G. Roke-wood, Esq. Published by the Camden Society. Jocelyn de Brakelond was a native of St. Edmundsbury. He entered the monastery at an early age, and assumed the cowl in the year 1173. Thenceforward, his convent was his world; and the minutest events within its narrow circle were of more importance in his eyes than the fate of kingdoms. Though he lived in the exciting reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, he takes no notice of any public affairs, save those in which the Abbot of St. Edmund's had a share. His chronicle, therefore, has little historical importance; but it is full of interest, from the variety of its details respecting monastic manners and polity. There is a simplicity, and sometimes a quiet humour, in Jocelyn's delineations of character, an air of candour in his narrative, and an earnestness in his sentiments, which carry the reader onward, in spite of a little rugged Latinity. As the circulation of the work must necessarily be limited, we shall extract some illustrations of monastic manners in the twelfth century, which we deem likely to amuse and interest the general reader.

On the death of an abbot—such, at least, was the case when the Abbot Hugh died, in consequence of a fall from his horse—his property was unscrupulously plundered by his attendants:—

Before he was quite dead, everything was plundered by his servants, so that nothing remained in the abbot's houses but the stools and tables which were too heavy to be carried away. There only remained to the abbot a coverlet and a couple of blankets, old and torn, which some one had substituted for the new articles he had stolen. There was not a penny's worth left to be distributed to the poor to purchase prayers for his soul. The sacristan declared that he could not supply the deficiency, for he had been forced to support the abbot and his family during an entire month, because the farmers would not pay their rent before the regular time, and the money-lenders would not advance loans on so bad a life.

The election of a new abbot divided the convent into numberless parties; and one of the chief points of dispute was, whether learning should be an indispensable requisite. The reasoning of those who opposed such a qualification is curious:—

Abbot Harding was an illiterate man, yet he was an excellent abbot, and managed his convent very discreetly. We read also in story, that it was better for the frogs to have King Log for their ruler, in whose quietude they could trust, than King Serpent, who maliciously hissed at his subjects, and devoured them after the hiss.

This ingenious accommodation of Æsop's Fables to the Scriptural account of the Fall, no doubt produced a great effect; and Jocelyn himself declares that it would have been perilous to select an over-righteous or over-wise head of the convent. Samson, the master of the novices, was finally chosen, and the greater part of the Chronicle is filled with the details of his administration. The choice was not a bad one. It is recorded, that—

He could read the Scriptures in English very beautifully; and that he used to preach to the people in English, using, however, the Norfolk dialect, for he was born and bred in that county, for which purpose he caused a pulpit to be erected in the church.

Norfolk seems to have been in bad odour with the monks, for those opposed to the abbot nicknamed him "The Norfolk Pautener and Barrator"—that is, "coxcomb and pettifogger;" and those who opposed his election used openly to exclaim, "From the barrators of Norfolk, good Lord deliver us!"

Though Samson was a warrior, and joined the nobles in the siege of Windsor, when Earl John attempted to seize the crown during Richard's absence, he was greatly annoyed by the liberty of tourneying, conceded by the King after his return from exile. A plot of ground between Thetford and St. Edmundsbury was a favourite spot for erecting lists; and the young nobles who came to enjoy a passage of arms were troublesome visitors to the monastery. The Abbot invited a party of the duellists to breakfast, on their assurance that they would not quit the town for the purpose of tilting without his permission.

But after breakfast, when the Abbot went to his chamber, for his noon-tide nap, they all got up, and began to carol and sing their profane songs, sending into the town for wine, drinking and howling, depriving the Abbot and the whole convent of sleep, and turning him into ridicule. Thus they spent the day until the evening, in spite of his remonstrances: they then broke open the barriers of the town, and made their escape by violence.

The Abbot excommunicated the whole party; and probably was well compensated for his loss of sleep, as most of them subsequently purchased absolution. He displayed not less spirit in a windmill case, than he had manifested in chivalry:—

Herbert, the dean, built a windmill at Haberdon, which when the Abbot heard he was so enraged that he would neither eat nor sleep. The next day, after mass, he ordered the sacristan to take carpenters thither at once, tumble down the mill and carry off the materials to a place of safety. When the dean heard this he said that he had a right to erect a mill on his free fief, that the service of the wind ought not to be denied to anybody, that he only used it for his own corn, and did not grind the corn of his neighbours lest he should hurt the neighbouring mills. The Abbot in a fierce passion replied, "I thank you as much as if you had cut off both my legs; by God's face I will not eat bread until your mill is tumbled down."

He added other unclerical language, which we need not quote; but the end was, that Herbert stole away and had the mill at once pulled down, in order to rescue the timber from his angry superior.

A more amusing incident occurred with the Bishop of Ely. That prelate wanted timber, and sent to the Abbot, who very reluctantly gave him leave to cut down the wood that would suit him, provided he would specify the place where the trees that suited him were. The Bishop's

servants marked some fine trees at Elmset; but the chaplain, whom the Bishop sent, asked permission to cut at Elmswell, where there was nothing but brushwood. One of the brethren whispered the fact to the Abbot, who readily granted the chaplain's request; he then sent and secured the noble trees of Elmset, before any explanation could arrive, and left the Bishop to make what use he pleased of the bushes of Elmswell.

A story which Jocelyn tells as a miracle may be slightly noticed; a fire took place in that part of the church where the bier of St. Edmund was kept, but though much mischief was done, the relics of the saint escaped without injury:—

The Abbot was from home when this happened, and was very angry on his return. He came to the chapter and said that these and worse visitations might be expected on account of our sins, but especially our murmurs about the quality of our meat and wine. He therefore exhorted us to give up our allowances from the buttery for a year, and apply the price to repairing the front of the shrine with gold; and as an example of generosity he gave his whole treasure as an offering for the repair of the bier, viz. fifteen gold rings, worth, it is believed, sixty marks. We all consented to give up our allowance, but the plan was abandoned on the interference of the sacristan, who said that St. Edmund could mend his coffin without any such assistance.

Some of the curious matters recorded in this chronicle relate to the wardship of heiresses, one of the most oppressive usages of feudalism; they would require, however, more elucidation and comment than so slight a work demands, but we recommend the adventures of Ada de Coke-fred to some of our writers of romance; they will find the outlines of a good plot ready made to their hands. Before parting from this work we feel bound to say that it is most creditably edited; the notes are full of antiquarian and genealogical lore; the glossary is comprehensive and accurate, and every possible care has been taken to secure a correct text.

Poor Jack. By Captain Marryat, C.B.; with Illustrations by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. Longman.

'Poor Jack' is more to our taste than the contemporary with which he runs his monthly race, noticed by us last week. The story moves easily—in fact, it is surprising with how small an amount of paternal foresight for his heroes and heroines, Capt. Marryat conducts his novels to a triumphant conclusion. His manner of working resembles the legerdmain of those free-handed artists who, from a few blots of ink, or blotches of paint, contrive to arrange a picture. But the careless ease and diffuseness with which he works, is a reason why 'Poor Jack' completed, is far more agreeable after its kind, than 'Poor Jack' in monthly numbers. To bring in, at regular intervals, such a point or insulated scene, as shall at once satisfy and sharpen the reader's appetite, is a condition fatal to well-balanced construction. Let "Boz" look to this. But why are we turning aside to 'Master Humphrey,' when 'Poor Jack' is waiting, forelock in hand—see the R.A.'s capital frontispiece to the C.B.'s novel—for the "copper" of the critic's good word? He shall have it for the sake of the father, who always declared he was launched "a few months before the Druids were turned over to the Melpomene"—he deserves it, too, for the sake of his mother. She is a true "lady's ladies' maid"—sharp, shrewish, economical, and genteel—captivated by the handsome coxswain, with his insinuating sea-flattery and his paragon of a pigtail; but when the enchantments of the honey-moon are over, she makes every effort to disembarass herself of her husband, and, in a fit of vicious revenge, despoils him, like Dalilah, of the pride

of his manhood. Yet, when she finds that he will be master, and that the shorn pigtail becomes an engine for her chastisement, she not only submits to her fate, with a respectable philosophy, but works hard to push her daughter into a genteel marriage, and herself into a separate *Mrs. Montague Saunders-ship*, at Cheltenham, where we leave her. Thoroughly true to nature is this character; her pride in her girl and her hatred of her boy inclusive. If we have a fault to find with the latter, it is, that kicked, cuffed, and neglected as he was—abandoned to all the want and wantonness of Fisher's Alley,—he should, so young, take to such good ways:—a very *Oliver Twist* of Greenwich! To be sure, he has a capital counsellor in Peter Anderson, and most unexpected purveyors of Sunday clothes in old Nanny the miser, sweet tempered Mrs. St. Felix, the tobaccoist, and Dr. Tadpole, her lover; but, in spite of all these aids—alas! for the real career of ragged and hungry childhood!—his march to prosperity is too regular, and his gratitude and good principle, we fear, too steadfast. In these days, however, of Newgate literature, far be it from us to quarrel with Capt. Marryat for "leaning to Virtue's side."

We should like to give our readers a taste of 'Poor Jack'; but the very reason which causes us to prefer the entire novel to the monthly periodical, makes it difficult. There are sundry episodes, it is true: the loss of the *Royal George*—a salt-water ghost story—and a fight or two with the French, among the number; but they are unmanageably diffuse; and we prefer the following pair of Hospitaliers—a Damon and Pythias in the closeness of their companionship, but a perfect Day and Night in their remoteness from concord. Nor will a sea-song be unseasonable, at a time when there is to be a fresh issue of Dibdin published by Mr. Murray, under the patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty.

"Among my father's associates there was a man, of about forty years of age—Dick Harness by name. He had received a wound in the hip, from a grape shot; and his leg having in consequence contracted, it occasioned him to limp very much; but he was as strong and hearty in all other respects as a man could be. He was a very merry fellow, full of jokes; and if any one told a story, which was at all verging on the marvellous, he was sure to tell another which would be still more incredible. He played the fiddle, and sang to his own accompaniments, which were very droll, as he extracted very strange noises from his instrument; sometimes his bow would be on the wrong side of the bridge, sometimes down at the keys; besides which he produced sounds by thumping the fiddle as well as by touching its strings, as a guitar; indeed, he could imitate, in a certain way, almost every instrument, and most of the noises made by animals. He had one fault, for which he used to be occasionally punished; which was, he was too fond of the bottle: but he was a great favourite, and therefore screened by the men, and as much as possible overlooked by the officers. The punishment for a pensioner getting drunk, was at that time being made to wear a yellow instead of a blue coat, which made a man look very conspicuous. I recollect one day he had the yellow coat on, when a party of ladies and gentlemen came to see the Hospital. Perceiving that he was dressed so differently from the other pensioners, one of the ladies' curiosity was excited; and at last she called him to her and said, 'Pray, my good man, why do you wear a yellow coat, when the other pensioners have blue ones?'—'Bless your handsome face, Ma'am!' replied Dick, 'don't you really know?'—'No, indeed!' replied she. 'Well then, Ma'am, perhaps you may have heard of the glorious battle of the Nile, in which Nelson gave the French such a drubbing?'—'O, yes!' cried all the ladies and gentlemen, who had now crowded about him. 'Well, ladies and gentlemen, I had the good fortune to be in that great victory; and all we *Nilers*, as we are called, are permitted to wear a yellow coat as a mark of distinction, while the common pensioners wear no-

thing but blue.'—'Dear me!' said the lady, 'and do I really speak to one of those brave fellows who fought at the battle of the Nile?' and she put her hand into her pocket, and pulled out five shillings. 'There,' said she, 'I hope you'll not be affronted, but accept this from me.'—'Not at all, Ma'am,' replied Dick, pocketing the money. Then the whole party made a subscription for him, and Dick went off with a handful of silver. There was, however, another man who contributed much to the fun created by Dick Harness. He was an American black, who had served as cook in the *Majestic*, and had been wounded in the battle of the Nile; he had received a bullet in the knee, which had occasioned a stiff joint; and, as his leg was bent, he wore a short wooden stump. He also could play his fiddle and sing his songs; but in neither case so well as Dick Harness, although he thought otherwise himself. We used to call him Opposition Bill; but his name was Bill White, at least that was the purser's name that he went by when on board of a man-of-war. His pleasure was to follow Dick Harness every-where; and if Dick sung, he would sing—if Dick played, he would play also; not at the same time, but if Dick stopped Bill would strike up. Dick used to call him his black shadow; and sometimes he would execute a flourish on his fiddle, which would be quite a puzzler to Opposition Bill, who would attempt something of the kind, which invariably set every one laughing. At last, Dick Harness's performances were not considered to be complete, if Opposition Bill was not in his company; and, as they were both very good-tempered funny fellows, they were a great amusement, especially in the fine weather, when they would sit on the benches upon the terrace about six or eight yards apart, for they seldom came nearer, and play and sing alternately. The songs sung by Dick Harness were chiefly old sea-songs; those of Opposition Bill were picked up from every part of the world; principally, however, those sung by the negroes who worked on the plantations in Virginia and Carolina. Peter Anderson, my father, Ben, and many others, were sitting on the benches, basking in the morning's sun, when Dick Harness made his appearance, limping along with his fiddle under his arm. 'Come along, Dick!' said Ben the whaler, 'we'll stow close, and make room for you here.'—'You must make elbow-room too, my hearty, or I sha'n't be able to fiddle. Come, what will you have this fine morning?' said Harness, tuning his instrument. As soon as it was in tune, he flourished a prelude from the top of the scale to the bottom, ending with an 'Eh-haw! eh-haw!' in imitation of the braying of a donkey. 'Give us the Spanish Ladies, Dick!' said my father. As this song was very popular at that time among the seamen, and is now almost forgotten, I shall, by inserting it here, for a short time rescue it from oblivion.

"Farewell and adieu to you, Spanish ladies,
Farewell and adieu to you, ladies of Spain;
For we have received orders
For to sail to old England,
But we hope in a short time to see you again."
'Stop a moment, lads? I must screw him up a little more.' Dick regulated his first string, and then continued.
"We'll rant and we'll roar, like true British sailors,
We'll rant and we'll roar across the salt seas;
Until we strike soundings
In the Channel of old England,
(From Ushant to Scilly 'tis thirty-five leagues).
"Then we hoist our ship to, with the wind at south-west, my boys,
Then we hoist our ship to, for to strike soundings clear;
Then we filled the main top-sail
And bore right away, my boys,
And straight up the Channel of old England did steer.
"So the first land we made, it is called the Deadman,
Next Ram Head, off Plymouth, Start, Portland, and the Wight;
We sailed by Beachy,
By Fairly and Dungeness,
And then bore away for the South Foreland light.
"Now the signal it was made for the grand fleet to anchor,
All in the Downs that night for to meet;
Then stand by your stoppers,
See clear your shank painters,
Hawl all your clew garnets, stick out tacks and sheets."
Here Dick was interrupted by another fiddle, which went, 'tum, tum—scrape—tum, tum.'—'There's Opposition Bill, Dick,' said my father; 'I thought you would bring him out.'—'All's right,' replied Dick; 'hope he arn't affronted—but he looks very black this morning.'

Stanfield has hit off this Greenwich colour capitally; indeed, his illustrations are generally good, "calm and classical," as Mrs. Jarvis would phrase it; witness the 'Loss of the *Royal George*—'Jack helping Freeman'—'Jack in Grumble's boat'—'Bramble saving Bessy'—'Jack a Prisoner,' with many others. One objection only we have to bring against this truly English New Year's offering—its oilcase cover. This is disagreeable to handle, and has, to speak in parables, "an ancient and fish-like smell."

An Index of Prohibited Books, by Command of the Present Pope Gregory XVI., in 1855, being the latest Specimen of the Literary Policy of the Church of Rome. By the Rev. Joseph Mendham, M.A., &c. Duncan & Malcolm.

The announcement of this work naturally excited a good deal of interest. As a matter of literary curiosity, an 'Index of Prohibited Books,' published in 1835,—the latest specimen of the literary policy of the Church of Rome—would have been most welcome, and, in a still higher point of view, it would have been curious to see how far the despotism of an exclusive church would venture in the face of opinion in this, the nineteenth century—what was the character of the books so especially prohibited, and what the church feared from their dissemination. Our readers, then, will hear with surprise that nothing in the shape of the 'Index' in question is to be found in the whole volume! The Rev. Joseph Mendham, indeed, more than once asserts that he has the Index of Pope Gregory XVI. in his possession; he more than once professes to refer to it: yet he sets forth with startling typographical display, no other than the old Index published at Venice, about the middle of the sixteenth century! Having thus stated what the book is not, we need scarcely add what it is,—namely, a virulent and vituperative attack on the Catholic religion. With such men as Mr. Mendham, their views and their means, we shall refrain from meddling; nor do we profess to care three straws about their contests with Dr. Wiseman and the *Dublin Review*. But addressing ourselves to the general public, and especially to that portion of it which can rise above narrow and sectarian views, we beg to ask, how it has come to pass that any such appeals in behalf of religious and literary liberty as the present work professes to be, should be thought necessary or found profitable? How is it, that among the multitude of rival sects, each asserting its own truth, in the face of conflicting rivals, it should be deemed worth while to denounce the arrogant pretensions of the Pope to infallibility; or how, in an age advancing with rapid strides to a purely democratic theory in politics, and fears should be maintained of papal prohibitions? The phenomenon is certainly remarkable. In point of fact, from the era of the invention of printing this pretension was scouted by scholars, and it must have been practically nullified before the Reformation could have arisen and have spread through the Christian world. For generations, it had ceased to be more than a *brutum fulmen*, respected by silly women and sillier men, but despised and disregarded by the learned and enlightened, even among the Catholics themselves. Yet here in England, amidst penny magazines and useful knowledge publications, under a reformed parliament and an all but unlimited freedom of the press, fears are entertained, or are affected, lest the Catholic religion should prevail, and the despotism of Popery should bow the necks of converted Protestants.

We can readily understand that the *esprit de corps* of a body, constituted like the church

militant the passing head, too which religious revolution has achieved the place in We can may assume more sure ing power alive to little church derstanding the Catholic hesitation movement it is, is and that the Catholic the land Catholicism pable; numeric fined to from populati the who certain has been which aware, time to able ecl how far to the day, at proves producti persons selves o Far, at the we show ous sub which veritie discuss seek fo only le it has comm tween has ra clear made exclus of the asserti unblu each favour for wh filled canno bidden mate Ag one s rights religi know coura mere selve and

militant of Rome, is immortal—that, bending to the passing storm, it is prepared to raise again its head, at the first favourable opportunity. We look, too, for the natural—the inevitable reaction, which must follow such violence as was done to religious feeling on the continent, by the French revolution; and we know that the Catholic party has acted with an overweening confidence in the belief that a complete revulsion is taking place in men's minds, in reference to this question. We can understand, moreover, that these things may assume an alarming importance with certain Protestants whose imaginations have been more successfully appealed to than their reasoning powers; and who are the more tremblingly alive to the dangers which menace their own little church, precisely because they do not understand the true grounds of its dissent from the Catholic system. We have, however, no hesitation in asserting our conviction that the movement in behalf of the old religion, such as it is, is directly opposed to the spirit of the age, and that it will be alike temporary and inefficient.

Catholic chapels, indeed, are multiplying in the land, and the existence and influence of the Catholic body is becoming more and more palpable; but there can be no doubt that the numerical increase of the body is closely confined to the increase of Catholic families imported from Ireland, and to the part which the Catholic population has in the general development of the whole population of the island: nor is it less certain that the liberality of the Catholic party has been improved by the political contests in which it has been engaged. There is, we are aware, a spirit of proselytism in action, for, from time to time, we hear of conversions of considerable éclat; and it is well worth while to inquire how far this may depend on the notice attracted to the subject, by the virulent polemics of the day, and how far the No-Popery excitement proves one means of unsettling men's minds,—producing an effect like that which urges some persons at the sight of a precipice to fling themselves over.

Far, however, beyond this, and much deeper at the root of the danger (whatever it may be) we should place the morbid irritability on religious subjects, almost peculiar to our countrymen, which has operated to close our schools and universities against all practical exercise of free discussion, which has accustomed their pupils to seek for truth in one only direction, and habituated them to submit to an asserted infallibility, only less intolerant than that of Rome, because it has fewer instruments of compression at its command. The struggle, on the other hand, between the various unestablished Protestant sects has rarely been for equality before the law, for a clear stage and no favour, but for supremacy, made good by the unchristian and uncharitable exclusiveness with which each claims possession of the one true path. All exclaim against the asserted infallibility of the Pope, but all no less unblushingly assert their own infallibility against each other. This state of the public mind is favourable to the reception of Popish doctrines; for when the contradictory intolerance of all has filled ignorant people with doubts which they cannot resolve, the Catholic priest, as the highest bidder, may naturally be expected to be the ultimate purchaser.

Against the pretensions of Rome, there is but one safeguard, and that is a knowledge of our rights, as men, and as Christians, to the fullest religious liberty. On this point an increase of knowledge is much wanted, and an increase of courage to assert the truth far more. It is not merely the right, but the duty, of all men themselves to seek for truth, spiritual and temporal; and therefore it is their duty to acknowledge, and promote a like liberty in others; and it is a

wholesome and profitable subject of self-examination, whether the zeal which judges for others in matters of religion has not more of arrogant and overweening presumption, than of Christian meekness and humility.

Returning to the volume before us, we never can acknowledge the right of any body, religious or political, to condemn and prohibit any publication, save the grossly immoral. We may therefore be permitted to say, that, as we never believed that Rome had at any time yielded one jot in its pretensions on this head (beyond the dictates of prudence), so we do not put the slightest faith in any modern extension of its views against the press.

Longbeard, Lord of London: a Romance.
3 vols. London, Bull.

IVANHOE created a new era in history and romance; before its publication most of our writers lost sight of the Saxons after the battle of Hastings, or at least only bestowed casual notice on the ineffectual struggles of the vanquished English to break the Norman yoke. Sir Walter Scott was the first expounder of our chronicles who traced the distinct existence of the conquered race, and inspired us with sympathy for their sufferings, their hopes, and their disappointments. Thanes, in their remote castles, nurtured hopes of seeing the Confessor's line restored: hardly outlaws in the greenwood defied the barbarous forest laws imposed by the descendants of pirates as the most galling badge of slavery: a new world of real life was given to the student of fact; unexplored realms of romance were opened to the lovers of fiction. But Thanes, like Cedric, and foresters like the bold outlaw of Sherwood, were not those on whom the yoke of the stranger pressed most heavily; tyranny in the country was weak, by being frittered into many baronial jurisdictions, but in the towns it was concentrated and energetic, pressing the more heavily on the citizens and burghers, as memory of their old municipal privileges rendered them impatient of oppression. The nobles and the clergy were banded against the industrious trades; Thomas à Becket, the only prelate for centuries after the Conquest who endeavoured to make the church a protection to the people against the state, fell in the contest; the cathedral afforded no sanctuary to the oppressed burgher, and the woods no shelter, for the Saxon outlaws soon lost all sense of nationality in love of plunder. The following brief description of Rochester, as it appeared to one of the personages in the tale before us, may be taken as a type of all England at this unhappy period:—

"Beneath him lay the dark and frowning castle of Rochester, overlooking the small town at its foot, and guarding both it and the bright stream on which it was seated, from the assaults of the foe. The cathedral rose alongside of it—and in that view, were typified almost all the then phases of English life. The frowning castle for the soldier—the solemn cathedral for the priest—the little insignificant town for the people—depending for its very existence on the other two—and the thick woods around, where Bryan Fitzosbert and his men devoted themselves to the then perilous life of the hunter."

Mr. Mackay has chosen the same period for his romance as the author of 'Ivanhoe,' but he has selected a different phase of society for illustration; we have indeed glimpses of towers and forests, but the main interest of the story lies in the city of London, and in the condition of its Saxon population.

An insult offered by a Norman noble to the daughters of a wealthy tanner, affords some view of the oppressions to which the citizens were subject, and serves to introduce the person who had undertaken to redress these wrongs, William Longbeard, or William the Saxon, who

is the hero of the story. The traits of his character, derived from the old chronicles, are thus delineated:—

"Endowed by nature with many rare gifts, he soon concentrated them all to the attainment of one object—a chimerical one, it is true—the emancipation of the Saxon race in England from the tyranny of those of Norman blood. He was the grand democrat of the day, the apostle of the people, or, as he loved to be called, 'the saviour of the poor.' He lived with all the abstinence and severity of a Diogenes. He was an enthusiast in every cause which he undertook; and although he may have been flattered by the power he acquired,—what human heart is not?—he certainly embraced the cause of the Saxon malcontents, from an innate conviction of its righteousness, and a sincere desire to relieve his fellow-Saxons from an oppression, which he considered most grinding and intolerable. It was not all at once he formed the idea of becoming a popular leader. Naturally gifted with the rarest eloquence, he had often, when present at any trial before the city dignitaries, supported the cause of the poor, and in many instances successfully. His singular, and almost prophet-like appearance, his extraordinary eloquence, and his unceasing advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, soon brought him into notoriety. As it was enthusiasm which first led him to enter this course, so it was enthusiasm which induced him to continue in it. His hatred of the Norman aristocracy was intense, and to be as far as it was possible different from them was his unceasing object."

The deformity of his person, for he was a hunchback, probably rendered him more sensitive than others to the taunts and gibes of the Normans. Mr. Mackay has, however, omitted one marked feature in the historical hero, which we think would have enhanced the interest of the romance, and that is, his spirit of religious enthusiasm, which gave greater exaltation to his views than belongs to the ordinary demagogue. Fitzosbert, as the Longbeard is very questionably named, loved to harangue the multitude; the efforts of the authorities to disperse the tumultuous assemblies thus convoked, frequently led to tumults; and the riot occasioned by the attempt of Fitzalwyne, the mayor, to arrest the orator is described with the force of probability:—

"The Longbeard was not idle; he saw, from the turn that events had taken, that his life and liberty were at stake on the issue of the encounter, and his voice still inspired his partisans to fresh exertions,—when one of the soldiery pointed an arrow at his breast with a sure and deliberate aim, in order to make short work of the leader of the insurrection. Fitzosbert fell, and a groan resounded from one end of the street to the other. The dismay of the populace was, however, but of short duration, for he almost immediately arose with the arrow in his hand, which he hurled at the head of Fitzalwyne, who, suddenly stooping on the neck of his horse, missed the blow. The Longbeard, knowing the danger of his career, always took the precaution whenever he went abroad to wear a strong coat of mail under his mantle of serge. The superstitious soldiery, thinking his life was charmed, began to give way, when the same archer, who had discharged the unavailing arrow at Fitzosbert, bent his bow once more towards the platform. This time the shaft was more successful, and the tall gaunt figure of Marichal fell reeling from the scaffolding into the crowd."

Summoned to appear before the Regency on the charge of having instigated the outrages perpetrated by the enraged multitude, William came to Westminster attended by such crowds that the authorities became alarmed, and adjourned his trial to some future day. Here fiction intervenes: according to the tale, the daughters of Jordan the tanner, to one of whom Fitzosbert was betrothed, were forcibly carried off by the same Norman nobleman who had insulted them in Smithfield, imprisoned in his castle, and menaced with the worst calamities. The interest of the tale turns on the exertions made for their recovery, in which William is

supposed to be aided by his brother, a free forester, or outlaw, like Robin Hood. Mr. Mackay is not unsuccessful in his effort to invest the woods of Kent with some of the romance of "merrie Sherwood," as the following lively ditty will testify:—

"The monk may be happy, hid under his hood,
But happier we in the good green-wood!
No liege's law,—no master's beck,—
Can put a yoke round the freeman's neck,
Who roams with us in the woods of holly,
Drinking the nut-brown ale so jolly!
To the knight his sword! to the monk his hood!
But freedom to us in the good green-wood!"

"Hardly had the minstrel finished this rough strain, when a dozen voices shouted in chorus,
"To the knight his sword! to the monk his hood!
And freedom to us in the good green-wood!"

The escape of the maidens from the castle, and the death of their oppressor, are described with spirit; but we proceed to the point where the tale again begins to approach the truth of history. William learns that during his absence he has been excommunicated by the spiritual, and outlawed by the civil authorities; he returns to London, seeks to justify himself before the citizens, finds their zeal and courage gone, is assailed by armed bands, and with difficulty escapes to sanctuary in St. Mary-le-Bow. As Mr. Mackay, following the example of many grave historians, deems this a proper opportunity for a homily on the delusive nature of popular support, we shall mention a circumstance which he and they have left unnoticed. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the justiciars held the children of the chief citizens as hostages for the maintenance of peace; and though William knew his life was threatened, he trusted to his prophetic character rather than to prudence for his escape.

Following history, Mr. Mackay describes the violation of the right of sanctuary by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the storming of the church; but he then assumes the privilege of fiction, and makes Longbeard and his betrothed wife escape destruction by means of an idiot boy, passionately attached to music, and connected with the choir of the church—a creature of whom we would gladly have seen more. The real catastrophe must not remain untold: William, weak and wounded, was seized by the soldiers the moment they forced an entrance, tied to the tail of a horse, dragged to the gibbet and executed, before the citizens were aware that sanctuary had been violated. After his death he was revered as a martyr, and a military guard was necessary to keep worshippers from his tomb.

In our notice, we have drawn the line between fact and fiction, because the former will be to most readers as great a novelty as the latter. This is one of the few romances expressly written to elucidate the condition of the middle class in the feudal ages: it combines the merits of fidelity and ingenuity, but the author's purpose will be assisted by showing where one may be distinguished from the other. Anxious to prove that affecting incident, pure affection and exalted sentiment might be found beyond the baronial castle and the courtly hall, he has set the example of abandoning that cant of chivalry with which it has been too much the custom to gloss over the horrors of feudalism. The only fault of which we feel ourselves bound to take notice, is vagueness in his descriptions, both of locality and costume; there are not enough of minute and characteristic traits to identify the age of the narrative; but these defects, after all, will be felt more by the lover of history than the lover of romance.

Memoirs of M. Gisquet, formerly Prefect of Police.—[Mémoires, &c.] Written by Himself.

[Second Notice.]

THE real character of the communications alluded to in our former notice, between the three pri-

soners and the Duchess of Berry, speedily transpired, in spite of their recusant attitude; and an order for their instant liberation, from an imprisonment which had been little more than nominal, robbed the tomb on the Grand Bré of its illustrious tenant, for some years longer.

About the chivalric bearing of M. de Chateaubriand and his companions, though somewhat affected, there is an atmosphere of nobility, the pain and unwholesomeness of descending from which into the air breathed around the traitor Deutz is at once felt. Important as it was to the interests of civil order and humanity that the Duchess should be captured, and little as she was deserving of sympathy either for herself or her cause, it is yet revolting to read the particulars of that sordid and calculating treachery which repaid the (in his case) generous and womanly confidence of this unhappy princess. A few words as to the history of this unprincipled scoundrel, may help to test the value of his own assertions of patriotic and humane motive.

Deutz (says M. Gisquet) had already acquired a certain degree of celebrity, by a public abjuration, at Rome, in February 1828, of the faith of his fathers. At that period, when the European governments, leagued against philosophy and intellectual progress, favoured religious propagandism, the conversion of a Jew was esteemed a triumph, and made much noise. Deutz received a pension of twenty-five piastres monthly from the Pope's treasury. After a residence of three years at Rome, Deutz repaired to the United States. A year later, towards the close of 1831, he arrived in London, with the purpose of returning to Rome; where the accession of Cardinal Capellari to the pontifical chair assured him of a powerful protector. He left London along with Mesdames de Bourmont, whom he accompanied as far as Geneva; and went from thence to Turin. There he was visited by M. Cauchy, who, being about to set out for Massa, invited Deutz to accompany him. Madame then held her little court at Massa, and Deutz was presented to her at the commencement of February 1832. The Duchess thanked him for the service which he had rendered to the Mesdames de Bourmont, and gave him letters of recommendation to Rome. But scarcely had he reached that city, ere a letter from M. de Bourmont brought him back to Massa; and there, as I have before explained, he was charged by the Duchesse de Berry with a mission to Don Miguel. Deutz paused for a few days at Barcelona, and subsequently at Madrid; and in this latter city, the thought of offering his services to the ministers of Louis Philippe first occurred to him. By a letter addressed to M. de Montalivet, and intrusted to M. de Rayneval, our ambassador, he declared his mission, and placed himself at the disposal of our government.

M. Thiers, who had succeeded M. de Montalivet when Deutz arrived in Paris, naturally felt that the character of the man exposed the government employing him to the chance of becoming itself the victim of a mystification; and, both for this reason, and because of the danger of assassination which Deutz ran at Nantes, in case his treason was real, he was very anxious that the latter should use the unlimited confidence of the party for discovering the retreat of the Duchess, without quitting Paris at all. Deutz, however, resolved to penetrate in person to the hiding-place of the princess, and incurred no little peril in the attempt. He departed for Nantes under the name of Gonzagues, charged with numerous commissions, and some thirty letters from the leading members of the Carlist party. M. Thiers sent after him, for the purpose of seconding, protecting, and, if need were, watching him, M. Joly, the present head of the municipal police. Twenty-four hours after their departure, a report was addressed to M. Gisquet, which stated that the Comité Henriquinquiste had made the discovery of a traitor having been despatched to Nantes, who had undertaken to deliver up the person of Madame! and that a courier had, in consequence, been despatched to put the Duchess

on her guard. A copy of this announcement was immediately transmitted to M. Thiers; and the Minister, who could have no doubt that Deutz was the man pointed at, wrote to the prefect of the *Loire-Inférieure*, desiring him to warn Deutz, and prevent his exposing himself. Deutz had, nevertheless, the courage to present himself at the houses of three legitimatists at Nantes, where he was received with insult as a traitor, and agent of the government. The whole, however, was a mistake. In tracing out the matter, it was ascertained that the alarm given by the emissaries of the Duchess had no reference to Deutz, but to a government agent, much trusted by the party, and who, two days before the departure of Deutz, had, on his own instigation, taken the direction of Nantes, in hope of being received by Madame, and effecting her capture. The misunderstanding was soon explained at Nantes, and Deutz was immediately sought, congratulated, and beset for the letters of which he was the bearer. These were instantly conveyed to the Duchess, who thereupon wrote to him, with her own hand:—"A man, in whom you may confide, will come for you on the 28th October, at six in the evening, and conduct you to me." The details of the reception given to Deutz by the mother of Henry V. appeared heretofore in the *Athenæum*, when (in Sept. 1833) we gave a translation of General Dermoncourt's interesting work; but it may be well here to mark the outline of proceedings:—

I saw, at first, (says Deutz,) only M. le Comte de Mennard, of whom I inquired for Madame. She heard me, for immediately issuing from behind a screen, she said, "Here I am, my dear Deutz." At these words, pronounced with great kindness, I felt myself falter: a cloud came over my sight, and a sensation of sickness oppressed me. Then, with a gentleness which was natural to the princess, she drew a chair towards me, saying, "Recover yourself, my friend." Her tone, her accent, and her goodness went to my heart, and I found myself, for a moment, entertaining doubts of the necessity of her arrest.

The hopes of the government were frustrated, on the occasion of this first interview, by the remissness of the police agents appointed to follow the steps of Deutz; who lost sight of him in the crowd, before he reached the house at which the Duchess awaited him. He solicited, however, and obtained a new audience at the house of the Demoiselles Duguigny, on the 6th of November.

The audience lasted about an hour. On issuing from the house, Deutz gave the concerted signal to the police agents, and instantly the dwelling was surrounded and strictly searched.

They saw a table laid for six guests; but they found only the demoiselles Duguigny. To all questions these ladies replied with apparent confidence. They affected a calm, an indifference, and even an exhibition of ironical humour, which fairly disconcerted the agents. Beginning to have their doubts, some of these went after Deutz, for explanation; but he had already departed from Nantes. * * In the verbal instructions given by M. Thiers to M. Joly, the minister had prudently foreseen all difficulties. The measures of government had, already, been so often paralyzed, by stratagems of one kind or another, that he had recommended unusual perseverance. In conformity with these instructions, the search was continued, and the demoiselles Duguigny were informed that, if necessary, their house would be demolished, to discover the hiding-place of the Duchess, or the manner in which she had escaped. It was thought probable that there might be secret communications with the neighbouring houses, or subterranean passages conducting to distant points of the town. * * Extreme anxiety reigned at Nantes, as well as at Paris. The affair engaged all thoughts. As early as the forenoon of the 7th of November, the government was aware of the interview between Deutz and the duchess. We knew the commencement of the drama, and awaited its denouement with

feverish inquietude. In one of my visits to M. Thiers, I found him with Deutz, who had just arrived from Nantes. He seemed almost as impatient as ourselves to learn the solution of the problem. The night of the 7th was passed in this painful state of expectation; but at last, about noon, on the 8th, an estafette brought the intelligence so impatiently awaited—the duchess was taken! For sixteen hours she had been sought in vain. Soldiers, gendarmes, and police-agents occupied every apartment of the house; and, at length, the cold and fatigue of their long watch had induced two of the gendarmes left in charge of a small chamber, to make a fire. Ere long, they heard sounds, followed by a knocking on the metal plate which formed the bottom of the chimney, a cry of "Open, open, we are suffocating," and a voice which explained to them the manner of lifting the plate. The Duchesse de Berry presented herself first at the opening, and stepped out from her dungeon formed in the thickness of the wall—burning herself slightly on the stove as she passed. She and her companions had suffered terribly during their captivity of sixteen hours in this recess, destitute of every provision and convenience.

The concluding circumstance of this wild adventure which converted all its dramatic incidents into farce, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. With a nation so quick to perceive the ridiculous in others, and so sensitive of its application to themselves—and, above all, with that high court party, with whom etiquette is not a form, but an essential—it had the salutary effect of withdrawing the Duchess of Berry from the political stage, by rendering her, for the future, not presentable as a heroine of romance. From the moment when she became a mother, by any other title than that of "the mother of Henry V.," she ceased to be the head of her party.

Amongst the multiplied disturbances, of a thousand kinds, which troubled the Prefect, M. Gisquet speaks with considerable bitterness of the manner in which his duties and anxieties were complicated by the refugees of various nations who resorted to France. Our own experience of these political victims leads us to believe that M. Gisquet is far too general and severe in his allegations against them. But it must be remembered, that those who visited England brought their wounded feelings into a society very different from that which their brethren found in France—one in which their feelings were subjected to a soothing treatment, rather than one of constant irritation. But even these men themselves may well forgive M. Gisquet, if his spirit retains yet some traces of the perpetual chafing to which it was exposed, by that eternal tempest, into the very midst of which his office, like a sea-built light-house, specially thrust him. Really these volumes leave an impression on the mind, as of the long, dull echo of one continuous roar of anarchy—amid whose tumults we are led to wonder how the high and substantive interests of the nation have ever contrived to progress. The particulars which M. Gisquet gives of these refugees are not of general interest: but one incident we will transfer to our columns for the same reason which led us to give the *émeute* of the poison-alarms, as exhibiting a picture which would seem more appropriate in the dark, quaint, heavy setting of the Middle Ages, than in the light and polished frame-work of modern society. Who could expect to find, amid all the cross-lights of advanced civilization, and the complicated machinery of police arrangements, a secret tribunal trying its criminals, and executing its capital sentences, with a determination which might have become the ancient Arsacides, or the *Franc-Juges* of later times? To be sure we have had Jedburgh law almost within the memory of man, and heard too much of Lynch law in our own day; but the one and the other are the wild undisciplined act of an

excited mob—wanting in all the characters of passionless premeditation, chilling form, and silent execution, that belonged to the deeds of those terrible tribunals, which seem to have sent down a representative to our own times:—

The attention of the public and the government was for some time attracted to the body of Italian emigrants, by the circumstances of a crime committed on the 31st of May, 1833. The refugees of that nation were for the most part affiliated with *La Jeune Italie*—a secret society, grafted on Carbonarism, and having for its chief an able and resolute man, named Mazzini, who had been already sent out of France, on account of the active propagandism in which he engaged, and exercised an unbounded influence over his exiled compatriots. In 1832 and 1833, Mazzini resided in Geneva; and edited there the journal *La Giovine Italia*. On the 20th October, 1832, a certain *Sieur Emiliani* was attacked at Rhodes by a band of Italian refugees like himself. He received several stabs with a poniard, but the inhabitants who were witnesses of the crime, rushed upon the assassins, seized them, and rescued Emiliani from certain death. The guilty men were handed over to the law: their process was commenced; and the Procureur du roi, of Rhodes, shortly afterwards received the following document, the tenour of which explains the cause of the crime:—

Translation of the Sentence pronounced by the Secret Tribunal against four Italians.

The 15th of December, 1832, at ten in the evening, the Chief of the Society and the members composing it being assembled,—the Secretary was called upon to communicate a letter, containing a sentence emanating from the tribunal of Marseilles against the accused, Emiliani, Scuriatti, Lazoreschi, and Andreani; whose acts have been denounced to the president at Rhodes, and their guilt established:—First, as propagators of infamous writings against our holy society: 2ndly, as partisans of the infamous Papal government, with which they are in correspondence—crimes having no less a tendency than that of paralyzing our projects in favour of the sacred cause of liberty. After a full examination of the charges resulting from the process, application being made of Article 22,—are unanimously condemned to death, Emiliani and Scuriatti. As for Lazoreschi and Andreani, the charges against them being less grave, they are condemned only to be bent with rods—their liability reserved, on their return into their own country, to undergo an additional sentence, condemning them to the galleys for life, as infamous traitors and notorious brigands. The President of Rhodes will select four executioners of this sentence, who are charged to carry it into effect within the extreme limit of twenty days. He who shall refuse, will, himself, incur the penalty of death, *ipso facto*. Given, at Marseilles, by the Supreme Tribunal, at the hour of midnight, the year and day above. (Signed) MAZZINI, President.

LA CECILIA, L'Incaricato.

It was not long ere facts came in proof of the authenticity of this document and the reality of the sentence. On the 31st of May, the tribunal of Rhodes had tried, and condemned to five years' imprisonment, six individuals, parties to the attempted assassination of the 20th of October, 1832,—and Emiliani had, necessarily, figured as a witness on the trial. He, afterwards, entered a *café*, in company with his wife, Lazoreschi, and another refugee, of the name of Gavioli. The latter drew a poniard, wounded Emiliani mortally, and then Lazoreschi. The wife of Emiliani strove to protect her husband and repel the assassin, and received, herself, two wounds from his poniard. No provocation, no word of irritation had preceded the crime. Gavioli fled out of the town, but was pursued and arrested. Two days afterwards the victims were interred, and no Italian appeared at their funeral;—a sure and frightful proof of the existence of the secret tribunal, and the terror which it inspired! It is evident that Gavioli, who had no personal motive of enmity against his victims, was the instrument chosen for the execution of the frightful sentence—the murderer appointed by the president of the secret tribunal of Rhodes, in conformity with the orders of the supreme tribunal.

From the refugee bodies, who so much excite

the spleen of our Prefect, and really seem to have given him so much trouble, he passes naturally, and with no diminution of his wrath, to certain individuals, who, either as refugees or amateurs, chose Paris for a residence, and made themselves obnoxious to his anxious observation. The most conspicuous of these, for his elevated rank, is the deposed Duke of Brunswick:—

It is known (says our author) that at the commencement of the year 1831, the extravagances of this petty despot, whose ambition it seemed to be to copy Don Miguel, had caused him to be expelled from Brunswick, much in the same manner as Charles the Tenth was dismissed from France, in 1830. He came to Paris, and affected a disposition to drown the memory of his disaster, in the midst of dissipation. But under the semblance of a Sybarite, his Highness concealed a heart fashioned, no doubt, for the great events of life:—glory was his dream; and he resolved to proceed to the reconquest of his ducal crown. Now it is known to all men, that amid that archipelago of duchies, grand-duchies, principalities, free towns, and sovereign states, which crowd the German soil—in that Mosaic, wherein the principalities of Lichtenstein, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Schwarzbourg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzbourg-Sondershausen, Lippe-Detmold, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, are scarcely perceptible—the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel occupies a very honourable rank. One hundred and twenty square leagues, and two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, make of it, as it were, a *pulsance*, relatively to the circumjacent *principicules*. Impatient to restore their lost happiness to his former subjects and to punish the felons who had so outrageously expelled him, the Brunswick prince arranged the plan of a campaign, set about recruiting in the north, and concluded a treaty with M. Vincent Nolte, a merchant in Paris, for the arming and equipping of an army of five thousand men—at the head of which, it was his intention to recover possession of his dominions. The duke had pocketed several millions (francs) arising out of his inheritance, as settled in London;—thanks to the kindness of his august relative, King William the Fourth, and to the exertions of a certain *Sieur Aload*, charged by the deposed prince with this somewhat delicate negotiation. Possessed of this fortune, after having liberally remunerated his agent Aload, by the gift of a false diamond, the Duke of Brunswick hurried on the completion of his five thousand uniforms, five thousand pairs of shoes, five thousand schakos, five thousand cartridge-boxes, and five thousand knapsacks; and insisted on the prompt delivery of the two pieces of cannon, five thousand muskets, and three hundred thousand cartridges which had been promised him. A sum of 50,000 francs was already paid on account of these munitions. Unluckily for him, all these preparations were known to me. M. le Baron d'Audlau, the Duke's Commissioner, was invited to call on me:—and to him I announced the formal determination of the government to oppose the exportation of those articles, and the orders to that effect, which had been given to the authorities at all the places fixed for their delivery and embarkation. The measures adopted on this occasion put a sudden stop to the pretender's warlike projects; and prevented, it may be, a *Restoration* in the duchy of Brunswick. If France had refrained from propagandism in the liberal interest, she was still less disposed to favour counter-revolutionary intrigues. It would have been monstrous that the land of freedom should be made the arsenal of absolutism. Besides, if the truth must be told, I never could penetrate very clearly into the intentions of his Highness the Duke. His designs always appeared to me enveloped in a cloud, which leaves me doubtful, even now, as to the reality of the plans of conquest. I know that he had been, by means of emissaries, in communication with the Duchesse de Berry. It was at the precise moment when the mother of Henry V. quitted Italy, that the ex-despot of Brunswick purchased arms, munitions of war, and military equipments, which were contracted to be furnished conformably to the articles of the same nature used by the French army. The uniforms were ordered at Bordeaux; and there were to be received and embarked the various materials which

the contractors had undertaken to furnish. Now, the ship, apparently destined to transport them to the mouth of the Elbe, might very easily have landed its cargo at some point on the coast of Brittany, and bands of the Chouans would not have failed to be in the way to assist the operation. The more I compare facts, the more convinced am I that his highness of Brunswick was a gossip of our pretended regent. Such considerations—not to say conviction—could, of course, only fortify my determination to thwart the combinations of the personage in question. His remonstrances and denials were very unceremoniously received, and I subjected all his movements to a strict surveillance. It was not long ere I learnt that he had abandoned himself to fresh intrigues; and this time it was the republicans to whom he addressed himself. Amongst that party he now found instruments, and with their doctrines he all at once affected to be strangely smitten. * * The encouragement held out by him to the enemies of our institutions, and the offensive language in which he had permitted himself the habit of indulging, in relation to our government, rendered it impossible to tolerate his longer abode in France. Accordingly, the ministry desired me to notify to him the necessity of his departure. The Duke of Brunswick, forgetting that when one has the honour to be a fallen greatness, it is becoming to exhibit something like nobility of sentiment, calmness, and resignation, preferred to make a display of the asperities of his rebellious character, and refused obedience to my injunctions. A second invitation to depart having been equally disregarded, I gave orders for his arrest, in conformity with the instructions of the Minister of the Interior. On the 18th of September, 1832, the commandant of gendarmerie, M. Laverderie, presented himself at the duke's residence, provided with a decree of expulsion, signed by the minister and me, and accompanied by a strong escort. The prince refusing to open his apartment, a locksmith was called for the purpose. The duke was in bed, and was summoned in the name of the law to rise, and follow the agents of the public authority. He obeyed only when he found that longer resistance would drive the gendarmes to the use of force. The duke was then placed in a post-chaise, accompanied by a lieutenant of gendarmerie and a peace-officer, and conducted to the frontier of Switzerland. * * Returning to France in the following year, his residence at Paris was no longer disturbed, because he lived there peaceably, and ceased to meddle in political intrigues.

The tone of irony adopted by M. Gisquet throughout this narrative sufficiently attests the feeling of irritation under which he writes: but another curious feature of the affair has been exposed since the publication of M. Gisquet's volumes, likely, if true, to increase that irritation, and add to the amusement which the case promises to furnish to the Paris public. An aide-de-camp of the duke has written to the French papers, to say, that the place of his Highness, in bed, on the morning of the arrest, as well as throughout the forced journey which followed, was occupied by an officer of the obnoxious prince: and that the latter amused himself in Paris, under a sort of half-incognito, during the whole time of his supposed exclusion, laughing at M. Gisquet, and awaiting the return of the friend whom the prefect had caused to be so carefully conducted to the frontier.

M. Gisquet describes at great length the constitution and proceedings of the various societies, which spread their several meshes to entangle and impede the action of the public force;—and gives a lamentable account of the Lyons riots, in 1834, in which one hundred and thirty-one of the soldiery (including a colonel and twelve officers), and one hundred and seventy of the insurgents, were slain,—and of the revolt by which they were followed in the capital, when the barricades were renewed, and the streets held by the mob, in the face of an imposing military array, with a daring worthy of a nobler cause. The events of those fatal days are fresh in the recollection of our readers, as are those, also, which accompanied the long string of at-

tempted assassinations, from which Louis Philippe has escaped as by a succession of miracles. Really when we read M. Gisquet's account of the snares which have been laid for the life of this gallant king,—far more numerous than the public were aware, as all which did not result in some overt act, were carefully kept from transpiring,—it is impossible for the imagination to avoid investing him with the attribute of "a charmed life." He bows his head, in salutation to a sentinel, and the ball aimed at it goes directly through its place, and lodges in the cushions of his carriage. He passes through the streets, surrounded by his sons and his officers, and the discharge of a diabolical machine picks out his marshals and generals from both sides of him, while he and his children ride on unharmed. He drives untouched to Neuilly, through a road literally beset with snares. Such repeated and remarkable escapes Napoleon would at once have referred to the influence of his star. In the first of these attempts—that on the Pont-Royal, in 1832, in which Mademoiselle Bourry figured, as our readers will remember—the Sieur Bergerou was, amongst others, implicated as an accomplice. Bergerou was tried and acquitted: but the charge then made against him has since weighed heavily upon his head,—meeting him at every turn, and furnishing his enemies with a standing reproach. For some time past, Bergerou has been connected with the Paris press; and many of our readers know the particulars of his recent attack upon M. Emile de Girardin, a rival *gérant*, in a box of the Opera, to avenge a provocation of the above nature, for which he has since been sentenced to fine and imprisonment at the instance of the public prosecutor. In 1832 the friends of M. Bergerou accused M. Gisquet, as head of the police, of being the author of the attempt on the Pont-Royal. This obligation M. Gisquet has carefully treasured; and repaid it, in the present publication, by the following paragraph:—

M. Bergerou's innocence of the imputed fact is thus legally recognized. The affair is judged—definitively judged: no inquiry can trouble his future repose, in so far as the deed in question is concerned. I may, therefore, express my opinion without the slightest injury to him. Well, then, I will say, that, in my opinion, the jury was mistaken!

For this paragraph, M. Bergerou has brought his action:—and it forms the second of those libels with whose consequences these volumes threaten their luckless author.

M. Gisquet repeats, at great length, the particulars attending the trial and execution of the accomplices in the crime of Fieschi:—and, amongst their well-known details, it may, perhaps, be new to our readers to learn, on the authority of the prefect, that Pepin was offered his life at the foot of the scaffold. The police had in their hands some of the remote threads of other conspiracies against the life of the king; and it seems to have been imagined that Pepin could, if he chose, give such information as would enable its agents to trace them up to the machinery with which they were connected. The fear of death which Pepin had betrayed throughout the whole of the proceedings offered every prospect of a successful issue to such an appeal: and it seems probable that, in the stupefaction of the moment, Pepin scarcely apprehended the full import of the communication made to him.

At the foot of the scaffold (says our author) M. Zangiacomi, the *juge d'instruction*, caused it to be twice intimated to Pepin, by a commissary of police, that he had orders to respite his execution, in case he had anything to reveal. The government, in spite of the horror attached to the guilt of Pepin, was indulgently disposed towards him. His condition as the father of a family, his supposed deficiency of understanding, and the belief that Fieschi had

exercised a satanic influence over his feeble nature, seemed to render the extremity of example in his case less imperative. A plausible motive would have been gladly seized to make an exception in his favour; and in this view it was that, to the last, the attempt was persisted in to make him speak frankly, or even pretend that he had revelations to make. Had Pepin snatched at the plank held out to him, he would be now free in the bosom of his family. But there are men whom a fatality seems to pursue, and a false judgment to lead astray in the most important actions of their lives. Pepin could exhibit only stupid cunning and unhappy weakness, at the moment when his interest demanded truth and energy: and when the presence of death should have made him seize with avidity the means of escape, he armed himself with a stoical indifference, and missed the lucky inspiration which should have directed him to accept the offered delay. But the obstinacy of Pepin caused him to reject the importunities of M. Zangiacomi. He repeated, that he had nothing to say—that he died innocent, the victim of infamous machinations. There were no further grounds for arresting justice; and Pepin was executed.

Before taking leave of those readers whom he has conducted through such tempestuous scenes, M. Gisquet indulges in a few pages of calmer narrative; giving some account of those dangerous classes in the metropolis, which are, however, far more fully described in the work of M. Frégier (reviewed in *Athen.* Nos. 649, 650), and some particulars relative to the prisons of the Seine, exposed at much greater length by M. Maurice (*Athen.* No. 676). In fact, this portion of the work is extremely meagre, furnishing scarcely an anecdote which we could transfer to our columns. The following account of a famous robber—a sort of vulgar Barrington—may amuse our readers:—

I will mention one of these, who has always escaped from the accusations brought against him. He is known by the name of Mimi Lepreux, and is the most adroit pickpocket in Paris. Many of the police agents know him well, and are incessantly watching him; and yet they have never been able to establish legally a single one of the numerous robberies of which he is guilty. I remember a report made to me, in which so many curious things were said of this man, that I was led to question an officer familiar with the doings of Mimi Lepreux. The officer informed me that this robber had at least 15,000 francs a-year, payable out of property purchased with the produce of his larcenies: that he was very liberal to the poor, and still more so to the petty thieves who served him: that he had always a dozen of these, on great occasions, employed to keep a look-out for him—to penetrate into the crowd—to ascertain how such or such a person placed his purse, his gold snuff-box, his pocket-book, &c.: that these auxiliaries execute nothing themselves, confining themselves to acquainting Mimi with what they have observed, who takes upon himself to turn their discoveries to profit. For example, one of these robber-apprentices will come to Mimi, and whisper in his ear, in slang phrase, "That old gentleman, fifteen paces to the right, with white hair and a cane in his hand, has put a heavy purse in his left breeches-pocket."—"Very well," replies Mimi, "there's ten sous for you. Cut!" A quarter of an hour afterwards, the purse is in Mimi's possession—but not to remain there two seconds. There are always accomplices near, ready to receive the stolen article, which passes from hand to hand, and disappears in a twinkling. If, therefore, the almost imperceptible movement of the thief should happen to be remarked at the instant of the robbery, and even if the party robbed should seize the culprit's arm, there is no means of establishing the crime. In such case, Mimi, with perfect calmness and self-possession, expresses his surprise that any one should dare to suppose him capable of such conduct. He appeals to the common sense of the bystanders, shows his purse well filled with gold pieces, and his pocket-book stuffed with bank notes—which contains, by chance, too, the receipt for his last taxes—and asks if a father of a family, in affluent circumstances like his, may not despise an accusation of the sort? "I am willing

PERCIVAL B. LORD, M.B.

THE Indian mail, just received, brings an account of the death of Dr. Lord, in the battle that brought to a prosperous conclusion those political operations for tranquillizing Afghanistan, in which he had so large and influential a share. Thus, in the very prime of life, fell one whose qualities of head and heart won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact. We knew him long, and loved him well;—had his life been spared, he would have made himself known to the world, and commanded universal esteem. The few brief lines that we consecrate to his memory, while yet the intelligence of his loss is fresh, will too faintly convey our impression of his worth. Nevertheless,

His saltem accumulæ donis, et fungar inani Munere.

Percival B. Lord was the son of the late Rev. John Lord, chaplain to an institution founded at Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork, by the Kingston family, for the relief of decayed gentlewomen, particularly the widows of clergymen. He was educated by his father, and in due course sent to the Dublin University, where he obtained several honours. Ill health, however, interrupted his studies, and his medical advisers recommended that he should try some more active course of life; he chose the medical profession; and after graduating in Dublin, went to Edinburgh, where his zeal in anatomical and physiological pursuits, won him the favour of the principal professors. While he was yet a student, the cholera appeared, and he offered his services as resident superintendent of one of the hospitals; his skill and courage were equally manifested in this perilous post, and he received from the authorities the most honourable testimony to the value of his services. Having completed his course in Edinburgh, he came to London, where he devoted himself to study with all the ardour that his delicate health would permit; and soon became an active and zealous fellow-labourer with us in the *Athenæum*; we may now say, that his valuable papers were highly prized by the profession; and we especially remember one on Consumption (Nos. 333 and 334), which was copied by many medical journals on the continent and in America. He published the 'Outlines of Popular Physiology,' which has now become a standard work; and a 'Description of Algiers,' in which all the information respecting the natural resources of that Presidency, and its relations to the European and Levant trade, which had been accumulated by preceding writers, is condensed and simplified. It is still, perhaps, our best work on the subject, and the only one which gives a fair estimate of the importance of such a colony to France. While the 'Description of Algiers' was passing through the press, Dr. Lord received an appointment in the medical service of the East India Company, and proceeded to Bombay. His friends would have preferred his remaining at home, had not a tendency to consumption rendered his removal to a warm climate very desirable. On the voyage he devoted himself to the study of the Persian language, in which he attained considerable proficiency before the vessel reached India. His knowledge of Persian, and his other acquirements, early procured him an appointment in the commercial embassy sent to Cabul under Sir Alexander Burnes. The illness of an Uzbek chief afforded him an opportunity to visit Tartary just at the moment when the intrigues of Russia, in Central Asia, began to alarm the authorities in Calcutta. The information which Dr. Lord collected and forwarded to the Governor-General, was so valuable, and evinced a mind of such superior order, that he was removed from the medical to the diplomatic branch of the service, and intrusted with the charge of some of the most difficult and responsible negotiations connected with the late revolution in Afghanistan. The final surrender of Doat Mohammed Khan must, in a great degree, be attributed to his judgment and firmness: at the very moment when success had crowned his efforts, he fell. His needless exposure of himself in the field of battle, may be said to have occasioned this calamity; but Dr. Lord had a more than ordinary share of the valour which distinguishes his countrymen—his character was a rare mixture of Irish courage and English prudence. In private life, in the relations of son, brother, and friend, no one surpassed, and few have equalled him.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

SOME short time since (No. 686), we mentioned that M. Kobell, of Munich, had produced engravings from paintings on copper by means of the electrotype, and we then briefly described the process. In reference to this subject, we have just received the following letter, accompanied by two very interesting specimens, which we have directed to be left at our office, and shown to all who are curious on the subject:—

In an article published in your paper of December 19, No. 686, a description was given of a plate being obtained from a painting on copper, which, when electrotyped, would answer all the purposes of an engraved plate. I beg to say, that the attention of Mr. W. Havel, the artist, was, long before the period mentioned, directed to the subject; and I had the pleasure of producing by that process an electrotype plate, from which the enclosed print, No. 1, was taken, which, for the first attempt, was considered more than successful: it combines the united effects of etching, mezzotint, and line engraving. This was early in November; and several of my friends had specimens by the 10th of December; since which the attention of others has been drawn to the subject, and the enclosed print, No. 2, is the latest production; showing the advancement that has already been made in this most interesting and universal application of original drawings to produce prints without the great expense of engraving, and possessing all the beauty and minutie of the original. I have, &c. ED. PALMER.

103, Newgate Street, Jan. 5, 1841.

The announcements of the New Year are but few; and we are not sure that some of these have not been anticipated by us. Mr. Murray has added to the list published a month since, 'Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petrea,' by the Rev. Dr. Robinson and the Rev. Eli Smith.—'A History of India: the Hindoo and the Mahomedan Periods,' by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.—'A Companion to the principal Galleries of Art in and near London,' by Mrs. Jameson.—'Kugler's Popular History of Painting,' edited by C. Eastlake, R.A.—'The Martyrs of Science; or, the Lives of Galileo, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler,' by Sir David Brewster.—'Manners and Customs of the Japanese in the Nineteenth Century,' by Mrs. Wm. Busk.—'Modern Botany for Ladies,' and 'Practical Instructions in Gardening for Ladies,' by Mrs. Loudon. Messrs. Longman announce 'Music and Manners in France and Germany,' by H. F. Chorley.—'Corse de Leon; or, the Brigand,' by G. P. R. James.—'A History of the Engines of War,' by H. Wilkinson.—'The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland,' by Mrs. Bray;—and Mr. Van Voerst will forthwith publish 'A Manual of British Algae (Sea Weed),' by the Hon. W. H. Hervey.—and 'A Journal of a Winter at the Azores, and a Summer at the Baths of Furnas,' by Messrs. Bullar.

In another part of the *Athenæum*, we have referred to the attempts now making by government to popularize Music. Collaterally with these, it is very pleasant to notice the opening of a branch school for Design in Spitalfields—an offshoot of the establishment at the Royal Academy, and to be managed on the same principles—that is, with the best instruction, at the smallest amount of payment.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has elected M. Thiers to succeed the late M. Pastoret in its Historical Section: and the Academy of Sciences has chosen M. Duhamel to fill the chair vacant in its Section of Natural Philosophy, by the death of the late M. Poisson. The place of M. de Bonald in the Academy is likely to be supplied by M. Balanche.—M. de Tocqueville, who had presented himself as a candidate, having resigned in his favour. At the recent sitting of that body, Count Molé was introduced to the chair of the late M. de Quélen, to which, as we announced at the time, he had been previously elected—when he pronounced the eulogium of that prelate, and was himself addressed, on his reception, by M. Dupin. The sitting attracted more than ordinary interest. M. de Chateaubriand, who, as our readers may remember, some time ago, announced himself as dead to the world, issued from his living grave, on the occasion, and was amongst the supporters of the illustrious subject of the day's proceedings.

Mdlle. Rachel has very recently made a step in advance towards the romanticism of modern French tragedy, by attempting the *Marie Stuart* of Lebrun—a character in which La Duchesnois was so impressive and touching. The *feuilletonists* describe her first appearance as a little disappointing; but console themselves by recalling the manner in which this

admirable young tragedian has always worked up her parts, and perfected many of their details on repeating them. There is still, we think, a doubt whether Mdlle. Rachel has physical power to carry her through the wearing and tearing scenes of modern serious drama, as compared with the declaimed passion of the classic writers.

Other deaths, besides that of Dr. Lord, are announced by foreign correspondents:—we must first mention that of Mr. Frank Hall Standish, the author of two or three agreeable books of travel—the last of which was 'Seville and its Vicinity.' The news of his decease, which took place off Cadix on the 31st of December, arrived just as we were about to announce his being engaged on a new work, the 'Life of Cardinal Ximenes.'—The celebrated astronomer, the Abbé Feliciano Scarpellini, Director of the Pontifical Observatory, Professor of Astronomy in the University, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy *des Lincei*, and author of many works on Astronomy, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, died recently at Rome at the age of eighty-one. His collection of astronomical instruments, and his cabinet of natural history—remarkable, amongst other things, for the circumstance that nearly every article contained in both, is the work or preparation of his own hands—have been purchased by the Papal government, for the purpose of being added to the collections of the Roman University.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK,

WILL BE SHORTLY CLOSED.

NEW EXHIBITION, representing THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY at Bethlehem, painted by M. Rénoux, from a Sketch made on the spot by David Roberts, Esq. A.R.A., in 1839. The spectator may almost suppose himself in the very birth-place of the Saviour. —Times. Also, THE CORONATION of Queen Victoria in Westminster Abbey, by M. Bouton. Open from Ten till Four.

Ouler's Anemometer at work at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, where the most ingenious Novelties in Practical Science, and the most interesting Works of Art, are exhibited in the EVENINGS as well as the MORNINGS. The new PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS are beautifully simplified. After the CHEMICAL LECTURE, a Band of Music performs; also in the Evening. Admission, 1s.—The Chemical Classes, The Laboratory, for Assays and Analyses (under Mr. Maugham), and the School for Engine Drivers, are departments separate from the Public Exhibition.

Under the Patronage of Her MAJESTY and of His Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT.—ROYAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, ADELAIDE-STREET, WEST STRAND.—Among numerous other Novelties just added to this splendid Exhibition, in addition to its former sources of attraction, may be mentioned the Scenic Metamorphosis, reflecting Bi-Scope, Pyr-Ridiotrope, &c.; Mr. E. M. Clarke's Oxy-hydrogen Polaroscope and Microscope, the Electrical and Magnetic Illustrations, the Living Electrical Eel, Steam-Gun, Combustion of Steel, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Children under fourteen years of age, 6d.—Open from half-past Ten till Four daily.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 2.—Professor Wilson in the chair.

The Professor read a paper by Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, 'on the Maharratta Language, on its connexion with the other spoken Dialects of India, and on its derivation from Sanskrit, Persian, and other sources. The writer is the author of the grammars of the Maharratta and Guzerattee tongues; and, from his acquaintance with other Indian languages, may be deemed an authority on matters of this nature. He begins with a congratulatory remark, that the resolution of the government of India to discard a learned language, known only to few, and to transact business everywhere in the dialect of the common people, has raised those dialects from the rank of jargons to that of cultivated tongues; and that grammars and dictionaries, as well as native works of merit are now appearing in languages which were recently most incorrectly thought incapable of expressing anything beyond the most ordinary ideas. It was thought at one time that all the spoken dialects of India were merely corruptions of the Sanskrit; and although many words were found in those dialects which could not be referred to that source, it was supposed that these words had merely crept in by reason of the barbarism and carelessness of speakers, who introduced them from ignorance of the correct terms. This opinion, however, lost ground as our acquaintance with the native languages increased: and it is now pretty generally admitted, that those of the south of the Peninsula, at least, are of an origin quite distinct from Sanskrit, and that they have admitted words of that language, not from a want of native terms, but from the influence of religion; all their orthodox writings being composed in Sanskrit. Dr. Stevenson

conceives that the case is the same, though in a less degree, with the other languages of India; that in all of them the Sanskrit is grafted on an aboriginal language; and that, proceeding from the north, it diminishes in quantity as we go southwards, becoming scarcely anything in the vernacular Tamil: in the same way as in Europe the influence of the Latin, which is predominant in the south, decreases as we approach Britain and Germany. In order to show the construction of the Mahratta language, the writer analyzed 10,000 primitives, taken in succession, from Molesworth's dictionary; 5,000 of these he found to be nearly pure Sanskrit, and of the remaining 5,000 two more are corrupted Sanskrit, one Persian or Arabic, and two from an unknown source, but connected with the non-Sanskrit tongues of the south; the Telugu, Tamil, Karnataka, &c., and traceable in Guzerati, Hindi, and other dialects; this source he considers to have been the aboriginal language of India. This view is strengthened by the fact, that the Rameoses, a hill tribe inhabiting the Mahratta country, whose habits have kept them from intermixture with others, and who may consequently be supposed nearer to the aboriginal state, speak a language so near to the Telugu as to give rise to an opinion that they have emigrated from Telingana, though without any authority from history or tradition. A number of instances of the connexion between the aboriginal words existing in Mahratta, and those of the languages of the south of India, followed these remarks, fully corroborating their justness. The paper then proceeded with a sketch of the grammatical structure of the language, which agrees with those of the other parts of India, and with our own tongue, in being chiefly made by particles, and not, as in Sanskrit, by inflexion. Mahratta is written either in the Devanagari character, or in a slightly altered modification of it, called *modi* or *mor*, which the Brahmans call the "character of the demons," because it is said to have been invented by a Cingalese heretic. It is, however, in fact, merely a modification produced by the rounding the angles of the Devanagari in the hurry of writing. The language is spoken by 8 to 10,000,000 people, reaching from Goa to Damaen, and from the western coast of India to Hyderabad.

A paper by Raja Kali Krishna Bahadur, 'On the Mode of Naming Hindús,' was next read.—From this it appears that certain astrological papers are drawn up, like chess tables, but containing one hundred squares. In each square one of the lunar constellations is inserted, in a particular aspect, accompanied by a syllable of the Sanskrit alphabet; and at the moment of a birth of a child, the astrologers calculate under what sidereal influence the birth took place; and then a name is given, commencing with the letter inserted in the square, where such influence is indicated. For example, the first lunar constellation, *Asvini*, is divided into four quarters, and takes four squares: in the first square is written *chu*, in the next *che*, the third *cho*, and the fourth *la*. A boy therefore may be named Chunilal, Chetanand, Chokharam, or Lalismohun, according to the quarter in which he was born. These names, however, are used only in certain ceremonies, and are not the names by which the parties are known in the ordinary business of life. There are many schemes in use in different parts of India, in which the inserted syllables and constellations are very variously arranged, but the principle is the same in all. In former ages, names were given from those of parents, or of places, or of virtues, or physical qualities; but the above described plan has been in use ever since the beginning of the iron age, which took place nearly 5,000 years ago. The writer, who gives the above as the practice of Bengal and Orissa, says he is informed that in the Telinga country the months are under the superintendence of the Hindú gods and goddesses; and that children born in these months are called by the appellatives of those deities. Lists of these are given, as well as several pages of lists of additional names applied to persons of the different castes.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

At the last Meeting of the Society, Professor Henslow delivered a very interesting lecture on the *Diseases of Corn*, for a report of which we are indebted to the *Gardener's Chronicle*, a new periodical devoted

to Horticulture and Garden Botany, and under the direction of Professor Lindley.

Professor Henslow's object was to explain the nature of the maladies that corn is heir to, whether from the attacks of parasitical fungi or of insects. For this purpose he selected Pepperbrand or Bunt, Smut, Rust, Mildew, and Ergot, as examples of injury produced by the first class; and the Ear-cockle and Wheat-midge as those of the second class. The nature of all these was illustrated by many admirable drawings. The Professor first adverted to the opinion that such productions as parasitical fungi are spontaneous, or accidental; and he proceeded to show that they are all too exactly organized to render such a supposition admissible, which, as he truly stated, involves much greater difficulty than any that is connected with the generally received theory, that all living creatures proceed from similarly organized parents, called into existence by the will of the Almighty. The Bunt fungus (*Uredo caries*), called also Smutballs and Pepperbrand, was described as a powder occupying the interior of a grain of wheat, the only corn it attacks. The microscope shows it to consist of minute balls, 4,000,000 of which may be included in a grain of wheat; and each ball is filled with minute seeds or spores, so that 10,000,000 times the first 4,000,000 may be stored up in a single grain. Hence the excessive minuteness of some parts, and the facility with which they are dispersed. The effects which alkaline substances, such as potash, lime, &c., produce in destroying the smut, when seed-corn is dressed with those substances, was supposed to be owing to their forming a soapy compound with the oil of the fungi, which is then more easily detached from the surface of the corn, to which its natural greasiness makes it adhere. The Smut, or Dust-brand (*Uredo segetum*), differs from the last in wanting its disgusting odour, and in escaping through the sides of the infected grain, in the form of a sooty powder. It rarely attacks wheat, but is a common enemy of oats and barley. The usual palliative of this evil is steeping, as in the case of the last. Mr. Henslow advised, however, that many new experiments should be tried upon this subject, and he suggested the modes of carrying them into execution. He, in particular, recommended the practice of raising seed-corn apart from the general crop, as one of the most probable means of securing perfectly clean and healthy seed. Rust (*Uredo rubigo*) was described as an orange powder exuding from the inner chaffscales, and forming yellow or brown spots and blotches on various parts of corn-plants. In itself it is a pest of comparatively small importance; but he (Professor Henslow) has made the very curious discovery that it is the young of the Mildew, the *Puccinia graminum* of botanists, which is so destructive when it attacks the straw. He stated that these fungi are at first spherical, or nearly so, and then constitute the Uredo, or rust; but by degrees the spheres lengthen, acquire a stalk, contract in the middle, and so form the head of the Puccinia. So that two supposed genera of botanists are undoubtedly the same species, in different states of development. Ergot was regarded as a monstrous state of the grain of rye, produced by the external action of a minute fungus, which causes the grain to lengthen into a horn something like a cocks spur. It is so exceedingly oily, that it will burn like an almond in the flame of a candle. The action of ergotized corn has been ascertained to be highly deleterious, both to man and animals; the latter, indeed, preferred starvation to feeding upon it, even when mixed with good flour. A duck, which had been fed with ergot mixed with flour, in the proportion (say) of 1 in 17, died in ten days, after having had the end of its tongue rotted off, and drops of blackish blood oozing from its nostrils. A pig was poisoned in like manner in twenty-three days; the ears and the flesh of the tail having rotted away, and the legs having mortified. Fortunately we know little of this pest in England; for it is equally fatal in its horrible effects upon man, as has been amply proved in France. A case, however, was mentioned as being recorded in the parish register of Wattisham, a place in Suffolk, which occurred in 1762, when, as it was thought, in consequence of witchcraft, a poor family were lamentably poisoned, their legs and feet rotting off. A girl of sixteen lost both her legs, and died; of the mother, both the feet came off at the ancles, and the

flesh decayed from the leg-bones; a girl of fourteen lost one foot at the ankle, and the other leg at the knee; a child of ten years old lost a foot; of two boys, one lost his feet, and the other his legs. This dreadful calamity was referred by the Professor, with great probability, to the action of ergot, which he finds attacks the Revet-wheat of the neighbourhood of Wattisham, a kind of grain on which this ill-fated family was fed. Draining was mentioned as the only known preventive of ergot. Ear-cockles are produced by an animalcule called the *Fibrio Tritici*, which may be compared to the eels in paste on a small scale. They form a cottony mass in the interior of the grain, which, when the latter is ground, will not pass through the cloth, but remain behind in the bran. Although this creature is microscopically small when young, it is a giant at its full growth, becoming a quarter of an inch long. Nevertheless, Mr. Bauer had calculated that 50,000 of the young might be contained in one grain of wheat. Scalding water was mentioned as the most obvious remedy for these creatures. Finally, an insect called the Wheat-midge (*Cecidomyia Tritici*) was described. This tiny insect, millions of millions of which infest every wheat-field, is hardly known by farmers to do them any wrong; and yet on an average, it destroys 1-20th of a crop, and may possibly destroy a great deal more. It appears in June, up to which time its chrysalis lies amongst the chaff of the corn. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that if all the chaff left by the thrasher up to that season were regularly burnt, the race of wheat-midges might in time be annihilated. The lecture terminated by an exhibition of the *Fibrio Tritici*, as shown by the oxyhydrogen microscope.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Geographical Society	Nine, p.m.
TUES.	Botanic Society	Eight.
	Institute of Civil Engineers	Eight.
WED.	Society of Arts (Illustr.)	Eight.
	Royal Society	Eight.
	Society of Antiquaries	Eight.
THUR.	Royal Society of Literature	Four.
	Royal Academy (Arch.)	

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

CHANCE took us the other evening to Drury Lane. The orchestra of the *Concert d'Hiver*, though disproportionately weak in its violins, is yet many degrees more accurate and sensitive than any orchestra ever heard in Drury Lane before: it is rich, too, in solo players—in short, here is a superior band in training, against the time when the theatre shall again be opened for operatic performances. That period is possibly not far distant; since either M. Musard's departure has lessened the attractiveness of the entertainment, or else the public is with us, as in Paris, beginning to feel the monotony of a performance wholly instrumental, or the heterogeneity of a programme, where the overture to 'Anacreon' and the 'Bouquet des Dames,' Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and the 'Postillon à Mam'blou,' shoulder each other. The Pastoral Symphony was creditably played, as a whole; though there was evident in its two first movements that disposition to press and hasten onward, which must arise among those presenting so long a work to an audience hardly up to its mark. Another novelty was Donizetti's wretched overture to 'Les Martyrs'—a patchwork of the oldest possible ideas, with a choral strain for voices introduced in the midst; in short, with all the pretension of the French school, and all the feebleness of the Italian. The themes from Balfe's 'Siege of Rochelle' sounded absolutely captivating, in contrast to the threadbare *motivi* of Donizetti. The morsel of unseen chorus in both pieces was too nicely executed to be passed over.

In *La Gazette Musicale* of the 3rd instant there is an article upon the Concerts in Paris, the experience of which coincides largely with our anticipations of the nature and influence of these Shilling Concerts: some confessions, too, are given as to the state of Music in Paris, from which it may not be unreasonable to translate a paragraph or two.

"That the popular concerts, and those of a choicer sort, are in a state of decadence, there is no denying; and the national taste for music might be despaired of, if M. Wilhem and his adherents had not sown

good seed among a far different class—that is, among the people of the city which calls itself arrogantly the Capital of the Arts. Amateuship, based upon false enthusiasm, has always opposed the progress of Art. It is to this spurious sentiment that composers, who would otherwise have been more than respectable, have for the last two or three years addressed their innumerable fantasias, airs with variations, and Italian cavatinas—one not to be distinguished from the other, so identical are they in form. * * Availing themselves of this disposition on the part of the Parisian public to patronize without understanding, clever, but not first-rate artists, by knocking at the door of dilettante Vanity, could always get off their concert tickets at ten, twelve, or fifteen francs. But fashion has changed since last year; they have this season reduced their prices of admission one-half, and yet no one goes near their concerts. Our true musical taste, in short, resides only—an embryo—in the elementary education of the Parisian public, and in the instinctive vocal tendencies of some of the southern departments. In such a state of affairs, the deaths of Paganini and Malibran, and the absence of Thalberg, have taken away half of the amateuship of our fashionable and rich patrons of the art."

If these remarks were not sound in principle, the facts are valuable as evidence. We cannot take leave of "Music for the People," without adverting to a line which appeared in a provincial paper since our last week's notice, and which describes, most satisfactorily, the progress of the music class at the Mechanics' Institute of Liverpool, now amounting to one hundred. Returning to London, we may add, that the managers of a large public undertaking, employing several hundred workmen, have, within the last ten days, expressed a strong desire to introduce music among their men, and taken measures for the purpose. This is as it ought to be. Why should not something of the kind be also attempted in the regiments, where the habits of discipline must, of necessity, facilitate the task of instruction? The soldiers are diligent frequenters of the National Gallery; and it would cost but little time and trouble, were the matter rightly undertaken, to make the knowledge of one art grow up by the side of taste for the other.

MISCELLANEA

Mortality from Small-Pox.—From July 1837 to Dec. 1839, Mr. Farr has shown that the deaths from small-pox in the metropolis (*Lancet*, Nov. 1840,) amounted to 5186; the quarterly deaths rose from 257 to 1145; the increase was 445 per cent., or more than fourfold. The increase was in a geometrical progression, and the quarterly rate of increase was therefore the cube root of 4.45=1.65, or 65 per cent. The epidemic is now on the increase; 35, 54, 60, 58 have latterly died weekly. This is melancholy when we reflect that the disease might be arrested in one week by vaccination. **Five children** at the very least are destroyed daily by small-pox in London. Vary the statement a little, says Mr. Farr, and what would be the effect of the announcement in the public papers? Five children will be thrown from London Bridge daily during the next week—the next twelve months—and the number will be raised to 6, 7, and 8 daily in the next season; the very supposition is revolting. But the mode of death is mild compared with that from small-pox; lingering pain, nay torture, under hideous deformity,—the survivors escaping as from the fire, with faces cicatrized, deformed irreparably, and perhaps blinded for life.

Detection of Arsenic in the Blood (?)—Dr. Van der Broeck, according to Raspail, has detected arsenic in arterial and venous blood by means of Marsh's apparatus. This fact, if confirmed, will operate against the evidence of Orfila given in the instance of the trial of Mad. Laffarge. Dr. Shafhaeuti, in this journal, in the report of the meeting of the Association at Birmingham, showed that all kinds of iron contained arsenic. Hence the peroxide of iron which M. Laffarge had been taking medicinally, would undoubtedly convey arsenic to the system.

Inflammable Air from Alcohol.—Pelouze and Millon, by passing alcohol over anhydrous barytes, elevated to a dull red temperature, found that carbonate of barytes was formed, and carburetted hydrogen given off. This is the first instance in which this gas has been formed artificially; when formic acid

is heated with an oxide it is decomposed into carbonic acid, which unites with the oxide, and into pure hydrogen. In this case, the half of the hydrogen comes from the water which has been decomposed by the carbon of the formic acid under the influence of potash. This action it occurred to the chemists mentioned, might also extend to alcohol. They passed carburetted hydrogen procured from alcohol over hydrate of barytes, and obtained hydrogen in large quantities. Naphthalene disengaged the same product. The anhydrous oxalates, when heated with barytes, afford, as is well known, carbonic oxide. By substituting hydrate of barytes, hydrogen is procured: carbonic oxide, also, under the same circumstances, affords pure hydrogen; even charcoal itself does the same. Pelouze and Millon have drawn the following conclusions: anhydrous barytes takes up from organic substances all the carbonic acid which their elementary composition permits them to furnish; hydrate of barytes extends the decomposition further, and tends to burn all the carbon, while the hydrogen which proceeds from the decomposition of the water is disengaged in a free state.

Improved Microscope.—M. Donne, who has delivered lectures on microscopical anatomy, has made a small addition to the instrument which is very useful in a class room. "My microscopes," he says, "carry their light with them: a small lamp is placed in a kind of dark lantern, which is adapted to the microscope so as to throw light upon the reflecting mirror: all the other parts of the instrument are fixed; for example, the object is retained upon the platinum by a small compressor, so that when the focus is ascertained, the microscope may be passed from one person to another without any other preparation being required than to direct the eye to the object." This arrangement will be exceedingly advantageous for clinical inquiries.

Temperature at Barcelona.—The mean annual temperature is 62.65: the coldest year, for 55 years, was 1816, the warmest 1822.

Electro-Vital Currents in Animals.—Zantedeschi and Favio state that in warm-blooded animals there exists an electro-vital or electro-nervous current in the cutaneous tissue, which passes continually from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis, and may be detected by means of the galvanometer. In the same animals there is an electro-vital current which passes from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs placed under the skin. These currents are feeble in proportion to the weakening of the system. When death occurs, the currents are reversed. Pain weakens or suspends the electro-vital currents: voluntary movements or convulsions increase their strength.

Reserve Paste for Dyeing Shawls.—Klein recommends for this purpose, to mix chalk into a paste with albumen; a solution of gum arabic is then to be added, about equal to half the volume of albumen. The desired consistence is then to be obtained by adding water. This reserve is applied by means of a brush to the borders and ornaments to be reserved. In a few minutes it becomes dry. To procure its complete effect, it must be applied on both sides—the shawls rather to be immersed in the dyeing vat. The reserve paste is to be removed by washing the shawl afterwards in water, and pressing it between the hands.

Ichthyosaurus.—While some men were lately engaged at Westbury, Wilts, in digging clay, they came to the petrified remains of an animal which proved to be the skeleton of the Ichthyosaurus. Since then there have been discovered, near the same place, ammonites of the most beautiful colour, deeply impregnated with iron pyrites.—*Wills Independent.*

Highland Mary's Bible.—On Thursday last, Mr. Weir, who was the temporary custodian of the Bible of Highland Mary, proceeded to Ayr, and presented the precious relic to Provost Limond, in presence of the magistrates and council.—*Glasgow Courier.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. A. M.—Richard Wemyss-Philographus—P. W. received.—We cannot insert Mr. Timb's letter. It amounts in substance only to this—he prefers his own to our idea of what such a work ought to be, and thinks better of the execution of his "Popular Errors" than we do. Of course he does.

Post-office Orders sent to our office for stamped copies should be made payable to the publisher, J. FRANCIS.

Now ready, a New Edition, with a Portrait, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
LETTERS from the late **EARL OF DUDLEY** to the **BISHOP OF LLANDAFF**.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, in 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
HYMNS for the **CHRISTIAN CHURCH** and **HOME**. Collected and Edited by **JAMES MARTINEAU**. This volume contains 650 Hymns.
London: John Green, 121, Newgate-street.

SIR E. L. BULWER'S NEW NOVEL,
NIGHT AND MORNING,
will be published on Tuesday, the 13th instant.
Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

OBJECTIONS TO BISHOP MIDDLETON'S
DOCTRINE OF THE GREEK ARTICLE.
By **HERMAN HEINWETTER**.
Price 1s. 6d.
Cradock & Co. 45, Paternoster-row.

THE NEW NOVEL.
Now ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.
ADVENTURES OF SUSAN HOPLEY; or,
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.
Agents: for Ireland, J. Cumming, Dublin; for Scotland, Bell & Bradfield, Edinburgh.

Now ready, 2nd edition, with Portrait, 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.
MEMOIRS OF HIS OWN LIFE,
LETTERS OF SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY,
with his **POLITICAL DIARY**.
Edited by his **SONS**.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

COMPANION TO MRS. MARKHAM'S WORKS.
This day is published, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. half-bound.
CONVERSATIONS ON NATURE AND ART,
for the Information and Amusement of Young Persons.
By **A LADY**.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, a Sixth Edition, revised, with 250 Illustrations,
3 vols. 12mo. 18s.
PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY;
or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants
considered as Illustrative of Geology.
By **CHARLES LYELL, Esq. F.R.S.**
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE THIRST FOR GOLD: A NOVEL.
By **MISS BURDON**.
Author of 'The Friends of Fontainebleau,' 'Seymour of Sudley,' &c.
T. & W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; J. Cumming, Dublin.

THE CONCLUDING VOLUME OF
COL NAPIER'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA and the SOUTH OF FRANCE. 8vo. with Plans.
Also,
The 3rd Edition of the 3rd Volume is now ready.

The Six Volumes sold separately, price 30s. each.
T. & W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.

Published this day.
I. THE COOK'S ORACLE. A New Edition.
5s. 6d.
"We venture to prophesy that the 'Cook's Oracle' will be considered as the English Institute of Cookery."—*Edinburgh Review*.
H. Dalgairns' Cookery: A New Edition. 6s.
This Volume contains a Complete System of Practical Cookery, carefully adapted to the purposes of every-day life.
Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Whittaker & Co. London.

This day is published, price 6s.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE ATTEMPTED
APPLICATION OF PANTHEISTIC PRINCIPLES TO
THE THEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC CRITICISM OF THE GOSPEL.
Part I. On the Theoretic Application, being the Christian Advocate's Publication for 1840. By **W. H. MILL, D.D. F.R.S.**, Chaplain to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.
Cambridge: printed at the University Press. Published by J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; J. & J. Rivington, London.

Now ready.
THE NEW EDITION OF PROF. PHILLIPS'S
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES,
including part of FRANCE as far south as PARIS and BREST. Coloured on Atlas paper, 23 inches by 20.
Price, in sheet, 15s.; Mounted to fold in case, 18s. 6d.; Varished on black rollers, 14s. 2s.; Ditto, mahogany rollers, 16s. 6d.
Published for the Proprietors by John Weale, Architectural Library, 50, High Holborn.

SECOND PART OF
WINDSOR CASTLE.—Illustrated by the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, R.A. F.R.S. &c. Dedicated, by express permission, to Her Majesty the Queen. In Three Parts, grand Eagle. Edited (at the request of Sir Jeffrey's Son-in-law and of his Executors) by **HENRY Y. SHUTON, Esq.**
The first Part appeared in July last, the second published this day, and the third will appear in February next. Each Part, India proofs, 4s. 14s. 6d.; Prints, 12s. 6d.; Coloured, 15s.
John Weale, 50, High Holborn.

This day, a new edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. in cloth.
RODERICK, the LAST OF THE GOTHs, a
Poem. By **ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.**
By the same Author, uniform with the above,
JOAN OF ARC, a Poem. 1 vol. 5s.
MADOC, a Poem 1 vol. 5s.
THALABA the DESTROYER 1 vol. 5s.
THE CURSE OF KHAMMO 1 vol. 5s.
BALLADS and METRICAL TALES 3 vols. 10s.
London: Longman, Orme & Co.

Next week, in 1 vol. 12mo. price 4s. cloth lettered.
THE ACCIDENCE AND PRINCIPLES OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
By **B. H. SMART**,
Author of 'The Practice of Education,' 'Walker's Dictionary Remodelled,' &c. &c.
"It is high time that Grammar, even in teaching the young, should conform itself to the philosophy, which, after many centuries of doubt and error, has at length been brought to the aid of philology."—*Extract from Author's Preface.*
* The Accidence separately, price 1s. cloth lettered.
London: Longman, Orme & Co.

Just published, in 2 volumes, handsomely bound, price 2l. 12s. 6d.

THE LAND OF BURNS;

A SERIES OF LANDSCAPES RENDERED CLASSICAL BY THE WRITINGS OF

THE SCOTTISH POET,

From Original Paintings by D. O. HILL, Esq. R.S.A.;

Also PORTRAITS of the POET, his FRIENDS, and the SUBJECTS of his MUSE.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES,

By ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq.

AND AN ESSAY ON THE GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF BURNS,

By Professor WILSON, of the University of Edinburgh.

BLACKIE & SON, 21, WARWICK SQUARE, LONDON.

This day is published, demy 8vo. embossed cloth, 10s. 6d.
CHAPTERS ON THE POETS OF ANCIENT GREECE: Being Vol. I. of Chapters on Poetry and Poets. By HENRY ALFORD, M.A. Vicar of Wymondley, Leicestershire, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The design of this work is to explain the merits and to give specimens of the Ancient Poets to those who are not able to compare their works in the original.
London: Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Dear-den, Nottingham.

IMPORTANT WORK ON RAILWAYS.

Dedicated to the Railway Capitalists of the United Kingdom. Nearly 600 pages quarto, and 17 useful and well-executed Plates, including a beautifully-executed Railway Map of the British Isles, by DOWEN, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

THE RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND PRACTICALLY DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED. By FRANK WILKINSON, Civil Engineer, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

"It is a work of immense labour and research—rich in original and authentic information—generally honest, impartial, and judicious in its praise and censure, and embellished with splendid engravings."—*Railway Times*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and through every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

Published this day.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE.—Mr. WEALE, after a long preparation, has now completed for publication a large GEOLOGICAL MAP of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland: portions of Italy and the Austrian and Russian States. Corrected to the present time. By W. S. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. Finely coloured, price 1l. 10s.; mounted and varnished on rollers, or folded in a case, price 2l. 2s.

* The Geological features of these countries offer much research to those who seek information on minerals and the precious metals.
30, High Holborn.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. SCHOOL EDITION.

In 2 thick vols. bound together or separately.
THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, from the Earliest Period to the close of the Rebellion 1745—66, contained in **TALES OF A GRANDFATHER,** by SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Whittaker & Co. London.

Of whom may be had:

I. Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Mr. Lockhart. 10 vols.

II. Waverley Novels. 48 vols.

III. Sir Walter Scott's Poetry. 12 vols.

IV. Prose Writings. 28 vols.

Just published, in 12mo. pp. 440, price 7s. 6d. boards.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY; or, the Duties of Man in his Individual, Domestic, and Social Capacities.

By GEORGE COMBE.

Lately published, by the same Author.

The Constitution of Man. 7th edition, 12mo. price 6s.

The People's Edition, Eighth Impression, price 1s. 6d.

The School Edition, with Questions, 1s. 6d.

A System of Phrenology. 4th edition, 2 vols. 8vo. price 12s.

Elements of Phrenology. 4th edition, 12mo. price 3s. 6d.

Outlines of Phrenology. 8vo. price 1s.

Popular Education. 8vo. pp. 80, price 1s. 6d.

Dr. Gall on the Functions of the Cerebellum. 8vo. price 5s.

In the press.

A Phrenological Visit to the United States of America, in 1839-40.

MacLachlan, Stewart, & Co. Edinburgh; David Robertson, Glasgow; Longman & Co., and Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. London.

This day is published, in 4to, with Eight Plates, price 15s.

VOLUME XIX., PART I. OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Contents:

SCIENCE.—Researches on the Nature and Constitution of the Compounds of Ammonia, by Robert Kane, M.D. &c.

Description of the Cydippe Fossilifera, with notice of an apparently undescribed species of *Bolina*, found on the coast of Ireland, by Richard Patterson, Esq.—On the mutual action of permanent Magnets, considered chiefly in reference to their best relative position in an Observatory, by the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, A.M.

POLITE LITERATURE.—A Memoir of the Medals and Medallists connected with Ireland, by the Very Rev. Henry Richard Dawson, A.M.—On the Antiquity of the Kilkee or Broomare, by Samuel Ferguson, Esq.—On the longitude of the Armagh Observatory, given by Fifteen Chronometers of Arnold and Dent, &c. by Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D. &c.—On the difference of longitude of Armagh and Dublin, determined by rocket signals, by Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D. &c.—On the direction and mode of propagation of the Electric Force traversing interposed Media, by George J. Knox, Esq.—On the *Bolina* Fossilifera, by Richard Patterson, Esq.—On the mutual action of permanent Magnets, considered chiefly in reference to their best relative position in an Observatory, by the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, A.M.

ANTIQUITIES.—On the Irish Coins of Edward the Fourth, by Aquila Smith, M.D.

Sold by Hodges & Smith, College-green, Dublin; and by W. T. Boone, 20, New Bond-street, London.

A NEW PRESENT FOR THE NEW YEAR.
On the 4th of January was published, handsomely bound, price 2s., by Messrs. Ackermann, Strand, respectfully inscribed to Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE VADE MECUM; containing Thirty-six original Characters and Colours. By GENISSA.
The answers are withheld for a time, as curiosity to be gratified must first be excited.

THE 'THREE PEERS.' LADY STEFNEY, Author of the 'HAIR PRESUMPTIVE,' 'COUNTRY'S DAUGHTER,' &c. 3 vols. Bentley.

The book is written in an elegant, but nevertheless vigorous style, and is free from all that mandarin and spurious sentimentality, which but too often characterizes the novels of the present day.

The 'Three Peers' deserves honourable mention; whether compared with Lady Stefney's former works, or with those of her fashionable contemporaries in literature, it need not be ashamed to meet its equals (if have one) in the gale. It is a tale of aristocratic life, mixed up with a portion of that wildness of adventure, which is supposed to have been incidental to the period when the Pretender's family still maintained an influence on English politics.

Lady Stefney's diction is at once easy, flowing, and elegant, distinguished by all that is gentle, graceful, and lady-like in manner and in feeling. Her little snatches of verse are as gems of the divine art. —*Naval and Military Gazette.*

STANDARD WORKS
FOR STUDENTS AT COLLEGE AND SCHOOL,
Published by Mr. Murray.

MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

Fifth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 20s.

II. MITCHELL'S PLAYS OF ARISTOPHANES.

Edited, with English Notes.

1. ACHARNESSES.—2. WASPS.—3. KEITHONS.—4. CLOUDS. 8vo., 10s. each; 3s. FROGS, 15s.

III. PEILE'S AGAMEMNON OF ÆSCHYLUS.

Edited, with English Notes. 8vo. 12s.

IV. PEILE'S CHOEPHORÆ OF ÆSCHYLUS.

Edited, with English Notes. 8vo. 12s.

V. MÜLLER'S DORIANS.

Translated by HENRY TUPNEL and GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, Esqrs.

A New and Cheap Edition, revised, with Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 35s.

VI. MATTHIÆ'S SHORTER GREEK GRAMMAR.

For the Use of Schools.

Sixth Edition, revised. 12mo. 3s. bound.

VII. WORDSWORTH'S NEW GREEK GRAMMAR.

For the Use of Schools. A New and Revised Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

VIII. BUTTMAN'S LEXICOUS.

New and Cheaper Edition. 8vo. 16s.

IX. BUTTMAN'S CATALOGUE

OF THE IRREGULAR GREEK VERBS. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

X. HASE'S GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES;

Or, a Popular Account of the Public and Private Life of the Ancient Greeks. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

XI. COLERIDGE'S INTRODUCTION

TO THE STUDY OF THE GREEK CLASSIC POETS. A New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

XII. A SIMPLIFIED LATIN GRAMMAR.

By WALTER P. POWELL. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

DRAWING-ROOM LUXURY.—BEST

LARGE CANEEL COAL, from the estate of the Earl of Balcarres, Wigan, as used at the House of Peers, and by many of the Nobility, &c., delivered at 4s. per ton. G. I. COCKERELL is induced to renew his recommendation of this article, from the circumstance, which that most of the families whom he had the honour to supply last winter, have this season favoured him with further commands.—*Inferior Caneel Coal, 30s.*

Dro House Wharf, Chink-street.

SOLAR LAMPS.—A large assortment of the

PATENT SOLAR LAMPS, suited to all purposes, and with the patentee's latest improvements. Table or suspending lamps altered to the solar principle. Also a superior oil to burn in the above lamps, at 3s. 6d. per gallon, and perfectly free from smell, at PARKINSON'S, 75, OXFORD-STREET, exactly opposite the Pantheon. R. H. P. finding that several of his customers have been misled by a lamp-seller, who states himself to be the inventor and patentee of the solar lamp, feels called upon to set the public right by acquainting them that the true and only patentee is not connected with any retail shop; and R. H. P. assures his friends that, from many years' experience in lamps and oil, and being an agent of the true patentee, he is enabled to supply them upon as good terms as any house in London.

EVANS'S NEW SOLAR TABLE LAMPS, for burning common oil at 2s. 6d. per gallon.—J. EVANS respectfully acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that in consequence of the high price of sperm oil he has introduced a new patent lamp, which produces a light equal to gas; The burners can be fitted to old pedestals if required, by sending the oil cups to the manufacturer, 33, King William-street, London, E.C. 4, 40, Ludgate-hill. A large assortment of table, sideboard, and suspending lamps of new and elegant designs. The best refined oil for the above sent in any quantity, at 2s. 6d. per gallon, to all parts of the Kingdom.

DEAFNESS.—Mr. CURTIS'S New Acoustic Instrument for Deaf Persons, Original Ear Corsets, small Voice Conducing, French, German, and Spanish Artificial Ears; also improved Hearing Trumpets of every description. The Sonnetter Coronal, Otomole, &c., may be seen and obtained at Mr. Gifford's, Chemist at his late Manufactory, 104, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall.—N. H. Curtis and Abernethy's Ear Syringes; also Invaluable Respirators, Renovating Hair Gloves and Belts; Domestic Instruments, &c.

SUPERIOR LOOKING GLASSES and Splendid Gilt PICTURE FRAMES.—CHARLES McLEAN, 75, Fleet-street, opposite the Dispatch newspaper office, respectfully informs the trade, artists, apothecaries, and the public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted.—May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the Kingdom. LARGE SHEETS OF DRAWINGS, representing exact patterns and series of 100 different picture frames and 120 looking glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The trade supplied with the materials in the construction of fancy wood picture frames and border moldings. Old frames repaired and regilt. Glasses resilvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. —*Not doubly approved of in three months taken back, and money returned.*

DOUBLE PATENT PERRYIAN FILTER INKSTAND.—PERRY & Co. having effected considerable improvement in their FILTER INKSTAND, have now the pleasure to announce that a Second Patent has been granted to them for the improved and perfected Filter. The First Patent, under the title of DOUBLE PATENT PERRYIAN FILTER INKSTAND. The salary bestowed on the Patent Filter Instand by the public journals, and the preference obtained for the present novel and scientific method of supplying Clear Ink to the Dipping Cup, and returning it into the reservoir, in excess of the principle of the action being in force by which Government awarded the lid to obtain a supply, and shutting it down to withdraw it; in this state it cannot overflow, whatever may be the change of level, and it is protected from dust or other injury in any place or climate. When the Inkstand is filled, it is always ready for use, and the writer will have a regular and daily supply of Clear Ink for four or six months.—Sold by JAMES PERRY, Patentee and Manufacturer, 8, Fleet-street, London; also by all Stationers and other dealers in such articles.

WATCHES by WEBSTER & SON, Chronometer and Watch Manufacturers, at prices that will command public patronage, and of equal quality, lower than any house in London. Compensated duplex watches, upon the principle of their chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession. The compensated duplex watch combines the most perfect accuracy of performance with the utmost elegance in appearance, is not equalled in accuracy by any watch, nor surpassed by the pocket chronometer, and may be had of the smallest dimensions. Webster's newly introduced centre seconds for the medical profession, elegant and novel in appearance; also their patent detached lever, in small flat horizontal for ladies, all equally reduced in price, and warranted. Old watches taken in exchange. A selection of new seconds-hand repeating, duplex, and other watches, and watches by the most eminent makers, at little above half the original cost, and nearly equal to new, warranted. Post letters promptly attended to.—Webster & Son's lamps and reading glasses to the Lords of the Admiralty, (established 130 years), Birchen-lane, Cornhill, London.

HYDE'S LONDON MANIFOLD LETTER-

WRITER, reduced in price to 10s.—The superiority of this Manifold over all other copying machines is too well known to require comment. Seven letters and seven copies each having the blackness and durability of ink, without its irregularity, result from one operation. It is effective and expeditious in its application, extremely portable, obviates the necessity of carrying ink, pen, &c., and (manufactured of the best materials) is admitted to be the most complete and economical copying apparatus yet invented. A large assortment of different sizes and bindings always on hand.—For the convenience of their Paper and Sealing-wax Warehouse, 61, Fleet-street, where may be had the BANK Sealing-wax, and HARD WAX for hot climates, 6s. per lb. Wholesale and for exportation.

"I has always struck us as a singular arrangement in the economy of nature, that these drugs upon which health and life depend, should almost, without a single exception, be so particularly obnoxious to the taste. The invention of the SIROP ORANGE PURGATIF DE LAGRANGE has most effectually overcome this objectionable quality, as it is as agreeable as a glass of liquor. To persons of nervous stomachs such a recommendation must be irresistible."—*Post Magazine*, October 31. This delicious Medicine is peculiarly efficacious in purifying the blood, relieving indigestion, spasms, fevers, and pains in the head, flatulence, &c. A tea-spoonful, or even less, taken once or twice a week will imperceptibly render the secretions regular, and preserve the whole system in a state of perfect health. Price 2s. 6d. As one bottle contains many doses, it is one of the cheapest as well as best aperients ever made known. Sole agent, H. Schooling, 139, Fenchurch-street; to be had also, by order, of all Medicine Vendors.

EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,

WINTER COUGH, &c.

CONGREVE'S BALSMIC ELIXIR.

"Hatfield Broad Oak, near Harlow, Essex, July 19, 1868.
"Sir,—I think it a duty I owe to the public, and myself, to acquaint you with the beneficial effects which have been produced by your excellent Balsmic Elixir. It is now three years since I was afflicted with a violent and distressing form of Asthma, and I found it impossible to sleep without being supported with bolsters in nearly an upright position. I was at last recommended by a friend to make use of your valuable Elixir, and am now happy to inform you of the result, that I am now able to lie down in bed without being tormented with the fear of being choked or smothered. To anybody in a similar situation I should not hesitate to recommend it, as I recom-
"To Mr. Congreve, Peckham."

For sale by the sole proprietor, Messrs. H. Congreve & Co., High-street, Peckham, in bottles, at 12s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 6d. each. A Pamphlet, with recent cases cured, will be sent gratis (paid) on receipt of a letter, post paid, to the proprietor. The medicine may also be had, wholesale and retail, of Messrs. H. & Co., the proprietor's wholesale agent, and all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Be sure you have the genuine "Henry Congreve" is signed across the government stamp.

A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

BY VARIOUS CONTRIBUTORS.

1 8vo. vol. of about 1000 pages.

ILLUSTRATED BY VERY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS
ON WOOD.

Section I. (Parts I. to X.) with 200 Engravings, is
published, price 10s.

The Work will be completed in about Thirty Monthly
Parts, at 1s. each, of which the Thirtieth
is just out.

PRINTED FOR TAYLOR & WALTON,
UPPER GOWER STREET.

The nature of this Work will be sufficiently understood from the title. The plan, as the name imports, does not include the names of persons and places, the former of which belong to an historical and biographical, and the latter to a geographical work. The Roman Antiquities of Adam, and the Greek Antiquities of Potter, both of which are well-known works, contain the same kind of information which it is proposed to give in this Dictionary in alphabetical order. The work of Adam is one of considerable value, and has been advantageously used in schools for more than forty years; but since the date of its publication, philological studies have made great progress in Europe, and on many matters of antiquity we have now attained to more correct knowledge and more comprehensive views. At present something better is required than we yet possess in the English language for illustrating the writers of antiquity, and enabling a diligent student to read them in the most profitable manner. If we look only to what has been collected within the British Museum in the present century, we find abundant materials for explaining innumerable allusions in the Greek and Roman writers, which have hitherto been imperfectly understood.

The writings of modern German philologists, as Müller, Thiersch, Böckh, Wachsmuth, Hermann, and of Niebuhr, Savigny, Hugo, and other distinguished scholars and jurists, contain a store of valuable matter adapted to illustrate the Greek and Roman writers, which has not yet found its way into English books, and has hitherto only partially, and in few instances, exercised any influence on our course of classical instruction. The articles in this Dictionary will be founded on a careful examination of the original sources, with such aid as may be derived from the best modern authorities; and such of the articles as are susceptible of it will be illustrated by woodcuts, either from real antiquities, or from drawings of unquestionable authenticity.

It is superfluous to observe, that such a work, if its execution is equal to the plan, will be not only useful, but indispensable, to every person who aspires to a liberal education.

The initials of the Writer's name will be given at the end of each article which he has written, and a list of the names of the Contributors will be published at the close of the Work. The Work will not exceed one octavo volume. These limits will enable the Editor to give under each head full and sufficient information, with as many references to the original authorities as will be necessary. At the same time it must be observed, that these limits will render it impossible to give at the end of each article the literature which belongs to it. Such a list of works, as a full account of the literature of each subject would require, would swell the Work much beyond the limits of a single volume, and, however useful it might be, would be inconsistent with the plan of this Dictionary. This remark is more particularly applicable to such articles as treat of Roman constitution and law. In these articles an attempt will be made to explain the subject, so far as it may illustrate the writers of the Republican and the early Imperial period, but not farther; and the modern authorities on these subjects, which are almost innumerable, will be only sparingly referred to.

It has been already remarked, that the plan of this Work does not include names of persons and places; but it is proposed to treat of these subjects in two separate works (of which further announcement will be made), namely, in a 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology,' and in a 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.'

WORKS OF EDUCATION

PRINTED FOR

TAYLOR AND WALTON,

28, UPPER GOWER STREET.

ALLEN (Dr. ALEX.)—NEW GREEK DELECTUS, 12mo. cloth. 4s.

— (Dr. A.)—CONSTRUCTIVE GREEK EXERCISES, for Teaching Greek from the beginning by Writing, 12mo. cloth. 4s. 6d.

— (Dr. A.)—NEW LATIN DELECTUS, 12mo. cloth. 4s.

— (Dr. A.)—ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LATIN VERBS, fcap. 8vo. cloth. 7s. 6d.

BARLOW (P.)—TABLES OF THE SQUARES, CUBES, SQUARE ROOTS, CUBE ROOTS, and RECIPROCALs of all Numbers, from 1 to 10,000. Re-examined. Royal 12mo. sewed. 6s.

CHEAM LATIN GRAMMAR, taken principally from Zumpt, for the use of the Younger Classes, 12mo. bound. 2s. 6d.

CROMBIE (Dr.)—ETYMOLOGY and SYNTAX of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXPLAINED, 4th edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DE MORGAN (Professor)—ELEMENTS of ARITHMETIC, 4th edition, royal 12mo. cloth. 4s.

— ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, 2nd edition, royal 12mo. cloth. 5s.

— ELEMENTS of TRIGONOMETRY, royal 12mo. cloth. 5s.

— FIRST NOTIONS of LOGIC, royal 12mo. sewed. 1s. 6d.

DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES, Section I. (Parts 1 to 10), sewed. 10s.
Parts 1 to 13, sewed, at per Part, 1s.

DRAWING COPIES (LINEAL) FOR THE EARLIEST INSTRUCTION. By the Author of 'Drawing for Children.' Upwards of 200 Subjects on 21 Cards. 5s. 6d.

DRAWING COPIES FOR ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION. By the Author of 'Drawing for Children.' Set I. containing 12 Subjects mounted on thick pasteboard, in a portfolio. 3s. 6d.
Set II. in a portfolio, 3s. 6d.

EXTRACTS from CESAR'S GALIC WAR, for the Use of Cheam School, 12mo. bound. 2s. 6d.

GENESIS (BOOK OF), in ENGLISH HEBREW, Interlinear, Philological Notes, and a Grammatical Introduction. By William Greenfield, M.R.S. 3rd edition, 8vo. 8s.

The Same, with the Original Text in Hebrew Characters, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

GREEK TESTAMENT, from Griesbach's Text—Various Readings of Mill and Scholz, Marginal References, History of the Texts, Chronological Arrangements, &c. 1 small volume, fcap. 8vo. cloth. 6s.

HALL (H.)—PRINCIPAL ROOTS of the LATIN LANGUAGE, 4th edition, 12mo. cloth. 4s. 6d.

HARDY (J. T. V.)—ANABASIS of CYRUS, Book I., chapters 1 to 6; with a Literal and Interlinear Translation of the First Chapter, and a Lexicon to the whole, 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

HERODOTUS, from the best edit. by Schweighauser; to which is prefixed a Collation with the Text of Prof. Gaisford. Edited by George Long, Esq. A.M. Complete in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. 10s. 6d.

SUMMARY of, with Tables of the Travels, Commercial Products, Chronological Events, &c. By George Long, Esq. A.M. 8vo. cloth. 5s. 6d.

INDEX to, by the Rev. H. H. Davis. 12mo. cloth. 4s. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

HODGSON (Archdeacon, Provost of Eton)—MYTHOLOGY FOR VERSIFICATION, 3rd edition, 12mo. 3s.

SACRED HISTORY, conveyed in Sense for Latin Verses, 3rd edition, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

HURWITZ (Prof.)—GRAMMAR of the HEBREW LANGUAGE, 2nd edition, 8vo. cloth. 17s.

LARDNER (Dr.)—ELEMENTS of EUCLID, with a Commentary, and Geometrical Exercises, 6th edition, 8vo. 7s.

LOCKE'S SYSTEM of CLASSICAL INSTRUCTION, restoring the Method of Teaching formerly practised in all Public Schools. The Series consists of the following Interlinear Translations; with the original Text, in which the quantity of the doubtful Vowels is denoted; Critical and Explanatory Notes, &c. Each volume, cloth, 2s. 6d.

LATIN.

1. PHILEDRUS'S FABLES of ÆSOP.

2. OVID'S METAMORPHOSES. Book I.

3. VIRGIL'S ÆNEID. Book I.

4. PARSING LESSONS TO VIRGIL.

5. CESAR'S INVASION OF BRITAIN.

6. TACITUS'S LIFE of AGRICOLA. Part I.

ITALIAN.

STORIES FROM ITALIAN WRITERS—ALFIERI, BARETTI, CASTIGLIONE, &c.

GREEK.

1. LUCIAN'S DIALOGUES. Selections.
2. THE ODES of ANACREON.
3. HOMER'S ILIAD. Book I.
4. PARSING LESSONS TO HOMER.
5. XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA. Book I.
6. HERODOTUS'S HISTORIES. Selections.

FRENCH.

SISMONDI—THE BATTLES of CRESSY and POICTIERS.

GERMAN.

STORIES FROM GERMAN WRITERS.

The Connexion of the several Parts, as well as the general Principle and Authority of the whole Series, is exhibited at large in An Essay, Explanatory of the System, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

LOGARITHMS (TABLES of) COMMON and TRIGONOMETRICAL, to Five Places. Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Fcap. 8vo. sewed. 3s.

LOGARITHMS (FOUR FIGURES) and ANTI-LOGARITHMS, on a Card. Price 1s.

LONDON LATIN GRAMMAR, 9th edition, 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

LONDON GREEK GRAMMAR, 5th edition, 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

MERLET (Prof.)—FRENCH GRAMMAR, divided into Three Parts—the Pronunciation, the Accidence, and the Syntax. New edition, 12mo. bound. 5s. 6d.

— LE TRADUCTEUR; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections, from the best French Writers; Explanatory Notes; a Selection of Idioms, &c. New edition, 12mo. bound. 5s. 6d.

PETIT TABLEAU LITTÉRAIRE DE LA FRANCE; Specimens of the best Authors, from the earliest period to the present time; with an Essay on French Literature; forming a Sequel to 'Le Traducteur,' 12mo. bd. 6s.

DICTIONARY of DIFFICULTIES, or Appendix to the French Grammar. 2nd edit. 12mo. bd. 4s.

MUHLFELS' MANUAL of GERMAN PROSE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 5s.

— MANUAL of GERMAN POETRY. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 5s.

PANIZZI (Dr.) EXTRACTS from ITALIAN PROSE WRITERS. 1 thick vol. post 12mo. 10s. 6d.

— ELEMENTARY ITALIAN GRAMMAR. 2nd edition, corrected. 12mo. cloth. 3s.

PLATO—APOLOGY of SOCRATES and CRITO; with Notes from Stallbaum in English, and Schleiermacher's Introductions. Edited by Dr. William Smith. 12mo. cloth. 6s.

REINER (CHAS.)—LESSONS OF FORM; or, an Introduction to Geometry. 12mo. with 100 Woodcuts, cloth. 6s.

— LESSONS ON NUMBER, in Two Parts:—

Part I. THE MASTER'S MANUAL, 12mo. cloth. 4s. 6d.

II. THE SCHOLAR'S PRAXIS, 12mo. cl. 2s.

RITCHIE (Rev. Dr.)—PRINCIPLES of GEOMETRY, familiarly illustrated, and applied to a variety of useful purposes. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, 12mo. with 150 Woodcuts, cloth. 3s. 6d.

SINGING MASTER—2nd edition, revised and corrected. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth lettered. 10s. 6d.

CONTENTS:
No. 1. First Lessons in Singing and the Notation of Music. 2s.
2. Rudiments of the Science of Harmony. 1s. 6d.
3. First Class Tune Book. 1s. 6d.
4. Second Class Tune Book. 2s. 6d.
5. Hymn Tune Book. 2s. 6d.
* Any Part may be had separately.

The Vocal Exercises, Moral Songs, and Hymns, with the Music, may also be had, printed on cards, price 2d. each card, or twenty-five for 3s.

SMITH (Dr. WM.)—LATIN EXERCISES for BEGINNERS. 2nd edition, 12mo. cloth. 5s. 6d.

TACITUS—THE AGRICOLA, GERMANIA, and FIRST BOOK of the ANNALS. Notes in English from Rupert, Passow, and Walch; a View of the Life and Writings of Tacitus; and Boettcher's Remarks on his Style. Edited by Dr. William Smith. 12mo. cloth. 7s. 6d.

VIRGIL'S ÆNEID, Books I to VI. interperated Translation, line for line, and numerous Notes. 2nd edition, 12mo. cloth. 6s. 6d.

WIGGERS (Dr.)—LIFE of SOCRATES. Translated from the German, with Notes, 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

WITTICH (W.)—GERMAN FOR BEGINNERS. or, Progressive Exercises in the German Language. 12mo. 2nd edition, much enlarged, cloth. 5s.

WOOD (Rev. S.)—GRAMMAR of ELOCUTION. 2nd edition, 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. Edited by Geo. Long, Esq. A.M. 2nd edition, with a short Summary, and an Index of Proper Names. 12mo. 5s.